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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON | FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Naval Parley Should Go Far
If War Ends, Why More Ships?
Geneva May Guide London
People's Thinking Is Needed
Italy Observes Anniversary
Order, Not Arms, Holds Prize

BRITAIN'S invitation to the great powers to attend a naval limitation conference in London in December sets statesmen and laymen to thinking. The first reaction is that the conference probably will be fruitless. The reasons for the hasty conclusion are these: Japan, demanding full parity, gave formal notice months ago that it abrogated the Washington Treaty with its ratio of 5-5-3 as between Britain, the United States and Japan. Also, the building of fighting ships by Germany and the laying down of two 35,000-ton ships by Italy, and France's dilemma owing to the strain put upon the new Italo-French relations by the Italo-Ethiopian war, appear to have altered the previous situation completely. So the first thought of the nations is that perhaps they can do some qualitative limiting, but that quantity may have to go without any checks at all—And in that first reaction the nations are guilty of an absurdity which presently they must recognize and remedy.

* * *

The mighty fact is that the nations, through the League, have undertaken absolutely to banish war. Italy broke its Covenant pledge to become an aggressive war-maker and the League has astonished itself and the world by summoning the strength to order Italy punished through sanctions until Italy repents and comes out of Ethiopia, if not in appearance at least in fact, empty-handed. The final days of October will see the sanctions go into effect. Pleas for delays are denied. War is cornered. Waf isn't going to get away. War, literally and formally, faces a showdown with the nations which have sworn to banish it from among human institutions—Of what possible use, then, are navies of larger size or of even present size to be to the nations?

* * *

Probably the great powers are not conscious of their inconsistency. They are thinking of navies not in terms of aggression but as the assurance that other powers will keep compacts to let them alone. But when Geneva and the League have settled the war question itself in settling the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, may not ample assurance as to future land and sea attacks have been written in? Won't top heavy navies begin to look like mere negative investments? Certainly they should. Certainly the intelligent progress of events that now seem definitely shaped should produce this end. Maybe world citizens have thought of war lopsidedly in terms of armies—With war outmoded, fighting ships could quickly be seen at floating citadels made up of enough money to mend the world's finances.

* * *

Britain has invited the major nations to the London naval conference, but world sentiment also must prepare to attend. It is to be hoped that the application of sanctions to Italy will bring such decisive developments at Geneva during November that the naval conference will find a diminishing pathway blazed for it. But if diplomacy and the Italo-Ethiopian conflict drag on, public opinion more than otherwise will be needed to play a strong part in the London parley. Things outside statesmen's planning have occured recently at Geneva; things outside the present planning will come to pass at London if a warweary world energetically decides that such shall be the case—When it comes to the world's navies, right thinking can rule the waves.

* * *

Italy hears Premier Mussolini deliver his annual message to the Black Shirts on the eve of the fourteenth anniversary of Fascism. He calls on the 14,000,000 Italians who are members of the party to "be in the front line of duty and sacrifice," calling it "the sole privilege of which you always should be proud." He denounces sanctions such as are about to be laid upon offending Italy by the League as a "menace of economic siege that history will brand as an absurd crime destined to increase disorders and misery among nations." He calls this "an epoch in which one must feel the pride of life and combat"—But the family of nations have said plainly that the "combat" he means is of the ended past.

* * *

More reasonable is Premier Mussolini's plea that the nations will have to listen to Italy's demand for room for expansion. The world has not disputed this right nor endeavored to thwart its exercise; merely it has risen collectively against an aggressive war in violation of the League Covenant by which Italy undertakes to give itself expansion in an unwarranted way. One of the most hopeful signs for world progress is the growing recognition among statesmen of the need of a reallocation of world raw material sources and of territory for overcrowded peoples. But these things may and must come through order, not through arms—Such is a reformed world's message to Mussolini as he observes the fourteenth anniversary of the march he led on Rome.

Quoddy Contracts Delayed By U. S. Pending State Action; Effect of Move Minimized

Need for Special Session Seen as Hinging on TVA Ruling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, Oct. 26—Little importance was attached to the army order prohibiting the signing of contracts for the Quoddy power development here today. Roscoe E. Emery, Mayor of Eastport and long a champion of the Passamaquoddy project, pointed out that engineers here had contemplated no work on the project proper this winter anyway. Their efforts, following plans, have been toward establishment of living quarters for workmen before cold weather sets in.

Mayor Emery also said that considerable research and testing work remained to be completed before actual construction could begin. In the light of this information it was assumed here today that present work would continue on the line originally planned and that the Washington order would not materially affect procedure at this time.

TVA Decision

It was also suggested by Mayor Emery that if the Supreme Court upholds the Government's side in the Tennessee Valley Authority case that no special session of the Maine

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Order Viewed as Effort to Force Formation of Power Authority

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — The long-drawn out controversy between officials of the State of Maine and the Federal Government over the giant project to create electricity by harnessing the tides in Passamaquoddy Bay has reached another impasse.

The army engineers have been instructed to hold up the letting of contracts for actual construction on the project until Gov. Louis J. Brann calls a special session of the Legislature to create an authority to supervise the distribution of the enormous amount of electric power to be created.

Allotment Reduced

Preliminary work on the "Quoddy" project was started last July with $10,000,000 set aside from the $4,000,000,000 works relief fund. Since then the allotment has been reduced to $5,000,000.

The Public Works Administration drafted a bill for the 1935 session of the Maine Legislature authorizing the establishment of a power authority to dispose of Quoddy power, but the Legislature adjourned with-

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Reply of U. S. On Sanctions Ready to Go

Finished by President, It Is Reported, Taking a Middle Course

Moral Issue Involved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—President Roosevelt today put the finishing touches to a recapitulation of America's neutrality policy in the form of a reply to the recent suggestion from the League of Nations that any comment this Government may desire to make on its prospective program of sanctions against Italy will be gladly received.

His final decisions were reached in the light of the sharp conflict which exists between the exponents of collective world action against an aggressor nation, a point of view strongly represented in the State Department and given public expression two days ago by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State in the Hoover Cabinet, and the isolationist point of view still predominant in Congress and fully appreciated in the present Cabinet.

Had to Steer Middle Course

Mr. Roosevelt has had to chart his course between these two schools, bearing in mind the limitations of the Neutrality Act under which the United States is legally barred from any formal co-operation with the League in its efforts to bring Italy to terms by strangling that nation's trade with the outside world.

There is little more he can do officially and formally to aid the League for the moment than has already been done in the form of the embargo against the shipment of "arms, ammunition and implements of war" to the belligerents and the warning to all Americans who travel on ships of belligerents or trade with the belligerents that they do so "at their own risk."

Still Has One Way Open

He is still free, however, to follow the course advocated by Mr. Stimson in the latter's radio address of Wednesday when the former Secretary of State suggested that he "rouse in our people" a feeling that "a moral issue is involved in the present crisis which should impel all patriotic men and women to follow the President's advice and refrain from embarking on the tempting trade with Italy which the congressional embargo has left open to them."

Mr. Stimson pointed out that this is exactly what this Government did during the Manchurian crisis when it had "no hesitation in announcing that, while reserving its entire independence of judgment and action, it would nevertheless endeavor to reenforce the efforts of the League for the preservation of peace in that controversy."

Discussed It With Cabinet

The immediate steps leading up to the drafting of the answer to the League note consisted of a lengthy Cabinet session yesterday devoted almost exclusively to consideration

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Judge Declares Prevention Only Check on Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Judge Anna M. Kross, speaking before the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday, declared that the experimental court in Brooklyn dealt with 1137 cases in six months, only 168 of which were of such a nature that they required further handling under the criminal law.

"We have checked the criminal careers of at least 1000 youth," declared Judge Kross. "You women must not give crime a mere 15-minute period on your program once a year. You must realize that it is the problem which knocks at your own door; the home problem, which belongs to you and which you must solve, unless society is to be destroyed.

Brutality No Help

"The only way to know how to deal with crime is to understand the agencies surrounding it. With 18,000,000 persons on relief and all the pressure of economic affairs, it is a wonder not that there is so much crime, but that the majority of citizens are law abiding.

"You can't safeguard the community by going out and arresting all the criminal population. If you incarcerated them for life terms you would have a new crop of criminals in 10 years. The only way to check crime is to prevent it. You can't correct it with nightsticks and brutality, but rather by probation officers and all the agencies which help youth to start out right."

The federation will seek to have an adolescent court set up in each one of the boroughs of which New York is comprised.

Red Tape of Resolutions

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia intended to appear before the federation and urge the passage of a resolution endorsing his proposal for a municipal power plant. According to the rules of the federation, a resolution must have an opponent as well as a proponent in the discussion. Franklin Smith, President of Consolidated Gas, was willing to debate with Mayor LaGuardia, but when the court of appeals handed down its decision against the proposed referendum on the power plant, Mr. Smith withdrew.

No other speaker could be found, and the mayor therefore could not appear. Even the resolution was withdrawn by Mrs. Jack Loeb, president of the Ray Current Events Club, who was its sponsor.

The federation confined its resolutions to one asking for a new building for the Brooklyn Children's Museum, and heard from the chairman of resolutions, Mrs. J. Lester Lewine, a plea for "the unwinding of the red tape that we have on our resolutions."

The Bible:
Beacon Light of the World

The twenty-fourth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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British Approve Financial Bans Against Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 26 — Orders-in-council have now been approved for imposition of the financial and economic sanctions against Italy, it is announced here.

The former will come into force next Tuesday, the latter on a date to be approved by the League's Co-ordinating Committee.

These orders are issued under authority of the Treaty of Peace Act of 1919, which gave the Privy Council power to carry out the provisions of the Versailles Treaty in this manner. The Treaty of Versailles contains the League Covenant.

The Government yesterday withdrew from Italy three general licenses to export various kinds of armaments, including aircraft and aircraft engines, bayonets, swords, lances and a number of varieties of smokeless powder. The ban comes into force at once. In addition there is already in force a general embargo on exports to Italy which was imposed before the hostilities began.

The date of ban on raw materials, metals and rubber, together with horses, mules, donkeys, camels and other transport animals, will be announced later. A prohibition on imports from Italy, with the exception of gold and silver, will be made effective at a date to be announced.

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To Prop Up Failures Hurts All, Farmer Says, Assailing AAA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The summer work is finished on the farm now, so George B. Simmons left the hired man to attend to his 127 acres in Saline County, Mo., and has come to New York "to help the wife," who has been on the preferred list of Republican orators ever since she spoke out on what "all those AAA restrictions" were doing to the thrifty-hard-working farmer at the "grass roots" G.O.P. convention last June.

Mrs. Simmons has a good deal of speaking to do as a result of her Illinois talk, and the Empire State Republicans, who are steeping their state campaign in national issues, asked her to talk at their rally in Rochester this week. Then last night she went out to Glen Cove (L. I.) estate of Mrs. Ruth B. Pratt, one-time Representative from New York, to talk some more about how useless it is to try to make a man ambitious or thrifty or willing to work by legislation.

In view of how busy Mrs. Simmons is, her husband—she calls him "Daddy"—was not sure, watching his wife being interviewed and photographed at their rooms in the Hotel Commodore here today, whether he would have very much time to look around.

"If Mother (so he calls her) goes sight-seeing, I'll go sight-seeing," he said. "Otherwise I won't."

No Disagreement

There is no disagreement in the Simmons family that government can do nothing for you if you are the wrong kind of a farmer; that the loafer and incompetent will fall on the farm just as they do in business.

"Down in Washington they are supposed to be helping the farmers," Mr. Simmons said. "But we have farmers who can't make a success at farming. There's no need to prop them up and hurt all of us."

Mr. Simmons can dig 40 post holes in an afternoon, and he will tell you that, while he has always managed to pay the interest on his mortgage, it is because he knows what self-denial and hard work mean.

"They can't tell me about Hoover," he said. "I made money during his four years—and in Roosevelt's first two years I have lost money.

"But I want to tell you how I made more money by not signing a Government contract. I had 35 head of cattle and no fodder. I had to plant some or buy some or sell the steers. If I signed the contract, I couldn't plant any, and it cost me too much to buy. If I sold, the only thing I could get last fall was two and one half cents a pound. So I didn't sign up, and I planted a crop for $50.

"What happened? The first of this spring I was selling my steers for 8 cents a pound."

The Simmonses were Democrats, and Mr. Simmons has hopes they can be again some time, but "right now 'mother' is out to tell the Republicans how good they have got to be if they want to be of any help."

Great Town But—Try to Get to It

BIG PRAIRIE, Ohio, Oct. 26 (AP)—Here is a village that the depression passed by, but then almost everything passes by Big Prairie.

Almost every day there are jobs available in this community of 200-odd persons, but the village is a hard place to get to—it has no public transportation facilities.

Only one man is on government relief, and it is said he didn't like the idea of working even before relief was started. Every other adult is employed.

There is no city government, no policeman, no chamber of commerce here. There are no pressing financial problems. The village has its own water system, good roads, gas, telephones and electricity.

Big Prairie has an excellent school. One recent graduating class consisted of one pupil.

The citizens of Big Prairie have considerable local pride and most of them wish that the trains stopped here. The village is on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and in 1929 five trains made daily stops. But today when somebody wants to make a long trip trains must be flagged down.

Last year a delegation went to Columbus to try to get some action on the matter.

"We weren't disappointed when they turned us down," said C. S. Starner, a bank cashier, "because there are only two families in town without an automobile."

Mr. Starner said almost every day farmers or storekeepers come into the bank to ask help in locating good workers. Most of the residents are employed by a factory making gasoline flatirons.

Big Prairie would be an ideal place for the depression-weary, but it's a hard place to get to.

PWA Project Bridges a River

Wide World; Harris & Ewing

New Choptank Bridge Project

The Presidential Yacht Sequoia. Middle: Aerial View of the $1,500,000 Bridge Over the Choptank River Near Cambridge, Maryland. Right: President Roosevelt.

President Sails To Dedicate New Maryland Span

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt boarded the Government yacht Sequoia here today shortly after 11 o'clock to cruise across Chesapeak Bay to the dedication of the Choptank Bridge, near Cambridge, Md.

He was met here by Senator Radcliffe of Maryland.

Wearing a topcoat for protection against a cool, crisp breeze, the President rode here from Washington in an open car. It was his intention to cruise around to the Potomac River during the night—after the bridge ceremonies—and return to the White House tomorrow afternoon.

Accompanying the President for the week-end trip were Secretary and Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, and Mr. and Mrs. David Gray of Portland, Maine. Mrs. Gray is an aunt of Mrs. Roosevelt.

The Sequoia was chosen to be the first ship to pass under the 100-foot drawbridge of the mile-long span over the Choptank, one of the several tide-water rivers emptying into the Chesapeake.

Sales Tax Ended In New Jersey By Legislative Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 26—New Jersey's controversial sales tax for unemployment relief stands repealed today—the action of a special session of the Legislature last night immediately affirmed by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, who signed it out of existence with red ink because, he holds, it means "an unbalanced budget and, maybe, hungry people."

Introduced by Assemblyman Harry Young Jr. (R) of Essex, the repeal law got a vote of 50 to 3 in the Assembly and 11 to 0 in the Senate. It becomes effective at once.

Governor Hoffman declared assertions that the tax was injurious were "wildly exaggerated," since it cost each person less than two cents a day. He held that the Voidance Act represented "the course of political expediency rather than that of honesty and soundness in the management of our governmental affairs."

The Rev. Lester H. Clee, speaker of the Assembly, who has led the opposition since the tax was first broached, controverted this with a reiteration of the contention on which he has based his fight that the revenue to care for New Jersey's 600,000 destitute is available in governmental economies.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Oct. 26

Naval Parley—France and Italy Held Willing

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

Both France and Italy are expected to accept invitations to the forth coming London naval "disarmament" conference—prepared to insist upon naval rearmament.

Paris— France's acceptance, which the Monitor understands on high authority will be sent shortly, is not accompanied by any marked optimism as the outcome. France is in great anxiety over German naval armament, and Germany's refusal to state its precise building program. France also has its eyes on two new 35,000-ton Italian ships on the ways—and hence is in no mood for serious quantitative restriction. The limiting of building to certain types of ships might be attemped, however.

Meanwhile, the Montcalm, a fast new cruiser, was launched by French Navy Minister Pietri with promises of a strong naval rearmament policy at the conference.

Rome— Italy, as always, demands theoretical naval parity with France—though she has no intention of building up to it. The menacing presence of Britain's war fleet in the Mediterranean is indication enough of Italy's demands at the conference, it is said.

WPA—Gives 60,000 Jobs in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—With a fund of $46,000,000 on hand, the New York State Works Progress Administration is arranging to put 60,000 men to work on Monday. Of this fund, $26,000,000 has just come from the Federal Government.

"For the first time since the Works Progress Administration was begun," Lester W. Herzog, state PWA director, said, "we have plenty of money to get people to work." Mr. Herzog expects that 150,000 men will be employed on PWA projects in New York State by Dec. 1. This is exclusive of New York City, where 220,000 men are on the PWA rolls.

Austro-German—Von Papen Back at Vienna

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—German Minister von Papen returned here from a conference with Reichsführer Hitler, thus disposing of rumors that he was to be withdrawn. The recent Cabinet change strengthening the pro-Italian element had led to criticism of von Papen, who was originally sent to Vienna to induce better Austro-German relations.

Minister von Papen has thus far established an exchange for non-political radio programs, and put an end to mutual press attacks.

Greece—Royalist Celebration

ATHENS—Royalist Greece cannonaded and threw its military caps into the air on this combined St. Demetrius Day and anniversary of King Constantine's capture of Saloniki in 1922. Saloniki was called a modern Marathon by Premier and Regent Kondylis, the Associated Press reports, in a speech extolling the glories of monarchy.

Chaco—Braden Goes to Peace Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Spruille Braden, New York authority on Pan American affairs, sailed to become the second American delegate to the Chaco peace conference. His appointment is taken to mean that the conference is settling down to a long pull, in Washington's opinion, numerous obstacles being in the way of a settlement. Mr. Braden will contribute an expert knowledge of South American economics to the diplomatic efforts of Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador to Brazil, and the other delegate to the conference.

Gas Well—Flow Struck Near Rome, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y. (AP)—A gas well with a daily flow estimated by John E. Coykendall, operator, at 1,250,000 cubic feet was brought in today on Ivar Ringdahl's Mohawk Acres. It was the third well to hit gas within half a mile of Rome city limits. The first two were described as small producers. Six others, drillers said, are contemplated.

Press Control—Cuban Law Ruled Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA—The censorship law of last April, enacted to control the opposition press, was repealed by the Cabinet. Newspapers will no longer have to post bonds and be licensed as a prerequisite to publication.

This action followed immediately upon a ruling of the Cuban Supreme Court declaring the law unconstitutional, on the ground that it constituted potential limitation of free speech.

Kings County—Grand Jury Minutes Reopened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine has won permission to inspect the minutes of the Kings County grand jury on the seven-months-old Samuel Druckman murder case, by order of Judge Nova of the County Court. These allegations have been pressed by Dr. Joseph D. McGoldrick, Republican-Fusion candidate for Kings district attorney, who demands an inquiry into what he declares was the failure

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Unpaid Taxes Forcing Cities Into Business

Long Advises Real Estate Departments to Care for $721,000,000 Involved

Boston Today—*also sees*—North Shore citizens organize to fight dog racing following race dogs' attack on boy—New state detectives take stiff examination—Boston given practically clean bill on housing fraud charges—Block motion picture booking scored by church women—Harvard end warn against scholarship dangers.

***Long*—Urges Action To Care for Seized Realty**

With taxes going up and payments going down, State Commissioner of Taxation Henry F. Long today warned Massachusetts cities and towns that they had better get ready to own a lot of real estate. He advised the establishment of real estate departments to care for, rent, or sell property taken by municipalities because of delinquent taxes.

Tax titles taken, figures from his office disclosed, already have a capital value approximately $721,000,000.

The commissioner pointed out that real estate taken in soon becomes a liability unless it is kept in repair and made productive of income, or sold so that the city will have cash and have the real estate in the hands of persons with taxpaying ability.

In his recommendations made today, the commissioner cites the progress made by Fall River in meeting this problem. In that city a real estate agent was appointed to, in turn, appoint watchmen to guard the 12 mill properties taken for taxes, to manage the residences and other property that come into the city's possession. It was noted that the bulk of such property is in the form of vacant lots, for which there is little market at this time.

***Bowker*—Says State Contingent Fund Nearly Gone**

Calling upon public sentiment to condemn waste and wanton expenditures Representative Phillip G. Bowker of Brookline, severe legislative critic of Governor Curley, today charged that the state's special contingent fund of $100,000 has been practically exhausted. He said he obtained his information from the State Comptroller's office.

Of the $15,000 allowed the Executive Department for contingent expenses not a cent remains, Mr. Bowker asserted. In addition, he claims that $36,000 allotted for the executive council has been used.

The Representative condemns the profligate spending which he says was exemplified in purchases of pictures, frames and even the chartering of a steamer for $1300.

***Dog Racing*—Move to End Speeded by Attack on Child**

Growing objections to dog racing in the North Shore section crystallized today as a group of Revere businessmen scheduled a meeting tonight to plan an end to the reputed menace.

Their reported long smoldering resentment against dog racing was fired into action by accounts of an attack of five racing greyhounds on a 5-year-old Malden boy yesterday. The dogs were being exercised on the street in front of the boy's home when they got out of their trainer's control and joined in severely biting the boy, Robert Nelson of 667 Broadway, Malden.

It was understood today that city officials of Revere will be asked to close the race track. If this request is denied, objectors expect to form an antiracing party and crusade against racing at the polls. A former Mayor of Revere and several leading North Shore clergymen are interested in the cause, it was reported today.

***State Police*—2000 Trying Out for 26 Jobs**

Two thousand men, armed with well-sharpened pencils and well-filled fountain pens at the State House, today wadded through what is regarded as Massachusetts' stiffest civil service examination—that for state police.

Only 26 of the 2000 will win the newly established state detective posts, as a reward for their ability as exemplified by their examination marks.

Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, State Commissioner of Public Safety, is watching with interest the outcome of the examinations, for the 26 winners will raise his department's police strength to the highest in Massachusetts' history.

Among the 2000 competitors are approximately 1000 policemen who are eager to win one of these state detective posts, considered among the best police jobs in Massachusetts. Competing also are numerous lawyers, doctors and citizens who

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Bean Sprout Farms Flourish In Chinatown Cellars to Meet Nation's Demand for Chop Suey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Nine or 10 farmers working in dark, mysterious cellars in the Chinese quarter of New York are tending pails full of very small beans, from which will presently come the glistening white sprouts one finds in some Oriental dish in a Chinese restaurant.

Once upon a time, it was hoped that the bean sprout supply for Chinese restaurants in and around New York could be grown in one farm area near Norfolk, Va. But somehow or other the idea wouldn't work, and gradually the little industry, which flourishes practically in pitch darkness, found its own center in the heart of the murky Chinatown section of New York.

Bean Sprouts and Poetry

Bean sprouts and bamboo shoots have always been indispensable delicacies of the Orient. Poetry has even been written about them. In about 833 A. D. a Chinese poet wrote exultantly:

My new province is a land of bamboo groves:
Their shoots in Spring fill the valleys and hills.
The mountain woodman cuts an armful of them
And brings them down to sell at the early market.
Things are cheap in proportion as they are common;
For two farthings, I buy a whole bundle.
I put the shoots in a great earthen pot
And heat them up along with boiling rice
The purple nodules broken, like an old brocade;
The white skin opened, like new pearls.
Now every day I eat them recklessly;
For a long time I have not touched meat.
All the time I was living at Lo-Yang
They could not give me enough to suit my taste,
Now I can have as many shoots as I please;
For each breath of the south wind makes a new bamboo!

It Takes a Lot of Patience

Any restaurant keeper could grow his own bean shoots and bamboo sprouts if he had the time, and, what is perhaps more necessary, the patience. Bean sprouts are like orchids in the patience their growth requires, and there is always the chance that the labor may end in nothing.

The farmers who sprout the beans for the market import them. They are distributed in pails and washed in water never below 60 degrees and never above 70. The water must be changed every two hours for six days, and in the last two hours the perfect bean sprout will emerge through some agricultural alchemy known only to the farmers themselves. And they regard it either as the most priceless secret in the world or of such inconsequence that they would not bother to tell it.

The Bamboo Forest

However, something is to be learned about the whole matter from a Mr. Lee, who speaks seven languages. Mr. Lee is the presiding genius in a restaurant in Eighth Street, New York, happily known as the "Bamboo Forest."

The "Bamboo Forest" was established 17 years ago by Dr. Ting Tao Liu and Amy Oswell Williamson, who had trained at the Rhode Island College of Education and was in New York doing settlement work.

Well, there had been plenty of people who liked to find a place which was a little corner of China, with fragments of Chinese poetry stenciled in gold on the walls, books scattered around, an open fire and even a butterfly dog. And that brings us back to the bean sprouts and bamboo shoots.

It Is Difficult Task

Aside, Mr. Lee said, from the brief toying with the idea of growing the bean sprout supply in Norfolk, there was little to tell. Thousands of pounds of bean shoots are required to supply the chop suey and chow mein demands of New York every day, and the thing has been reduced to a simple and efficient system. Nine or 10 men have their cellars downtown, their patience and their peculiar knowledge of the precise moment at which a bean sprout is worthy to join the lofty company of other ingredients for chop suey.

Variety in Sprouts

There are a number of kinds of bean sprouts and bamboo shoots. Today the chef's temperament may require one kind, tomorrow another. As for the "Bamboo Forest," it requires a super-delicate sprout and shoot, because its recipes call for little celery and little onion, which two vegetables can cover up a lot of mediocrity in bean sprouts.

"And about this chop suey and chow mein? One hears that the mention of such dishes in China produces gales of laughter reserved for the pure outlandish.'"

"Oh, no," said Mr. Lee, smiling with the tolerance which is the immemorial genius of the Chinese scholar. "Chop suey only means a way of preparing chopped or mixed food. Many dishes in China could be called chop suey if anybody happened to want to."

Careful Farming

Mr. Lee went on to say that the bean sprout farmers were really models of diligent excellence. A pinhead spot of grease or a grain of salt spilled accidentally into a pail of beans would ruin the whole lot.

That apparently is the story of bean sprouts as one meets them in chop suey. A strange story, however, when you stop to examine it—all bound up with a credo of excellence, ancestral pride and ancient agricultural genius.

Mr. Lee laughed casually, the Chinese do not believe in making mountains out of molehills or bean shoots either. "Anybody," he said, "could really grow them—you could, I could—in a cellar with a lot of water.

But when you have the cellar and all the water, and even the hip boots and the beans, there is still the patience. Sloshing around hour after hour in the damp, dim dark underground in order that, at a given moment, thousands of beans may put out thousands of sprouts—that, as Amos would say, is patience.

Postmen Unveil Marker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A large assembly of rural letter carriers, their families and friends met at Wilmington, in Fluvanna County, Va., for the unveiling of the bronze marker to the memory of Frank W. Shepherd, the first rural letter carrier in Virginia.

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Parachute Jumping Is Made a Sport

Device set up in New Jersey field gives users all the thrills of fall through air without the uncertainty of where and how they will land.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 26—Controlled parachute jumping, an amusement device popular in Soviet Russia, has struck American shores, and what is probably the first such device in the United States is now in operation near here.

Working along the lines of the Soviet plan, James H. Strong, former navy air service pilot, has formed the Safe Parachute Jumps Company in Trenton and located a jumping device in an experimental field beside the Hightstown and Windsor road.

The Soviet authorities in their campaign to create airmindedness among the Russian people, adapted the parachute to amusement purposes to get them to lose their fear of altitude and at the same time make jumping pleasurable. Later, when they discerned that their people wanted "sterner stuff," they instituted actual mass parachute jumping, a feature which has recently characterized Russian aviation.

Encourage Flying

Similarly, Mr. Strong reasoned that if Americans could learn that parachute jumping is really a pleasant experience they might feel happier about flying and more of them would take to the air. There is nothing more startling about jumping than there is riding on some of these amusement park affairs, he said.

And that is where the idea of the Safe Parachute Jumps Company started. As soon as Mr. Strong left the service, he set about developing a popular delight in parachutes.

He had two ideas in mind. The first was to provide controlled parachutes as a new thrill for amusement park patrons, and so accustom the public to the idea and the feeling of jumps. The second was to work out a complete system of parachute jump training, which might be used by army and navy air services, or by transport concerns.

Mast Erected

As an example of amusement park concession use and also as the first step in a training course, a 125-foot mast was erected, accommodating one parachute at each side.

The parachutes, 32 feet in diameter, are held permanently open by metal rings which slide on guide wires. On these wires are rubber bumpers which catch the ring as the parachute nears the ground, so that the shock is taken up by coil springs on the ends of the wires, dangling the jumper eventually about a foot clear of the ground.

From a windlass in the motor hut at the base of the tower a cable goes to the top, over a pulley, and down to the center of the parachute. By this the parachute with its passenger is hoisted dizzily aloft. The moment the top is reached a patented catch at the apex of the chute releases the hoist wire, and down it sails to the musical whine of the guide wires sliding against the ring.

Practically Fool Proof

That is as far as the amusement park concession idea goes. Obviously it is practically fool proof. The riders are strapped in a canvas seat which is perfectly safe, although the sight of dangling feet with nothing between them and the field far below is startling at first.

Those who mean to go into parachute jumping in a professional way and decide to take the course offered, take five jumps like this—or more if they care to pay for them. Then the seat is removed and they take five more in the regular parachute gear, in "standing position."

Now they go to the other corner of the field where there is another mast, with a rotating beam from which a single parachute may be released on the lee side. Here the system is different, and the student must make a real landing on his feet.

No Guide Wires

There are no guide wires. The parachute is hoisted up in the same way, but as it hits the top, not only is the lifting cable automatically released, but so is the ring which holds the parachute open—small patented catches around its edge let go simultaneously. The result is that the descent is just like one in real practice—after the rip cord has been pulled. A landing may be made anywhere in the field, according to the strength and direction of the wind.

After the student has accustomed himself to these jumps, all that remains is for him to go aloft in a plane and get used to the quick fall which precedes the opening of the chute.

Further Experiments

The Central Jersey Airport is near by for any further experiments he feels like taking.

Although the plant was completed only a few weeks ago already a number of people have discovered the joy of floating down to earth under a glorified umbrella.

For passers-by the effect is particularly striking at night since Mr. Strong has provided floodlights on the ground in which the descending parachutes glow whitely like old-fashioned hot air balloons in reverse.

Controlled Parachute Jumping
At Right Is a Parachute Falling From Masthead, While at Left Another Is Just Being Attached to the Lift Wire

British Approve Bans Against Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

The Treasury is also to announce a prohibition on credit to Italy.

Campaign Speech By Baldwin Hints At Naval Bockade

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP) — Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, firing the first major shot in the general election campaign, in a broadcast address last night said: "I would never sanction this country going in for a blockade unless I was assured beforehand of the attitude of the United States."

Pointing to what he said was the need for increased national defenses, Mr. Baldwin said:

"Whatever may happen in the future regarding a blockade, the brunt of any trouble that may result must fall in the beginning on the British Navy—in conjunction with others if we are fortunate, possibly alone if not."

Many ships of the British navy, he asserted, are obsolete and incapable of standing up against modern vessels.

Risks in Peace

"The Government is all in favor of a policy of collective security," he said. "I am convinced the country is behind that policy.

"I have warned the country there were risks in peace. I say deliberately that while I am prepared to pursue that policy with all my heart and soul, I cannot pursue it, and I cannot be responsible for the conduct of any Government of this country at the present time if I am not given the power to remedy the deficiencies which have accrued in our defense forces since the World War."

Labor Deplores "Arms Race"

The Labor Party, in a campaign manifesto, accused the National Government of starting an arms race.

"While paying lip service to the League of Nations, it is planning a vast, expensive rearmament program which will only stimulate similar programs elsewhere," the Labor statement said.

"This government is a danger to the peace of the world and the security of this country."

The Labor Party announced it favored defenses necessary and consistent with League membership, but sought a better organization of collective security against any aggressor and reduction in the armaments of all countries.

Would Abolish Lords

The manifesto also put forward a program of seeking power to abolish the House of Lords and to improve the procedure of the House of Commons if Laborites won the general elections.

The party charged the nation had "four barren years" under the National Government.

"At the end of four years," the statement continued, "the country faces the grim spectacle of 2,000,000 without work, with an army of well over a million and a half people on the poor law and with a deepening tragedy in distressed areas.

"Whilst doles of varying times have been dispensed on a lavish scale to industry after industry not a single constructive step has been taken to improve the lot of the people."

If given a mandate by the people, the manifesto continued, labor will propose to other nations: "Complete abolition of all national air forces, effective internation control of civil aviation, creation of an international police force, large reductions by international agreement in naval and military forces and abolition of private manufacture and trade in arms."

Mayor Bryan of Lincoln, Nebraska, Faces Recall

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 26 (AP)—Charles W. Bryan, three times Governor of Nebraska and brother of William Jennings Bryan, faced the possibility of recall as Mayor of Lincoln today.

Petitions seeking his recall, allegedly bearing 5850 qualified signatures, four more than the number necessary for a recall election, were filed with the city clerk yesterday.

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Action on Quoddy Contracts Minimized

(Continued from Page 1)

Legislature would be needed, because the jurisdiction granted the Federal Government in the six southern states affected by the TVA would naturally apply to Maine. This authority would allow the Federal Government to manufacture and retail electricity at its own rates.

Mayor Emery presumed today that the settling of the question of authority was the only reason the federal authorities wanted Gov. Louis J. Brann to call a special session.

Little credence was given here today to rumors connecting the army order with the incident last summer when Congressman Ralph O. Brewster charged on the floor of the House that power interests sought to influence his vote on the so-called "death sentence" clause of the holding company bill by threatening the Quoddy project.

Gov. Brann Undecided On Calling Legislature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 26—Governor Louis J. Brann had not made up his mind today whether to call a special session of the Legislature to consider the Quoddy power project or not.

"I haven't received official notice from Washington of the Army Engineer's order which would prevent the project's completion yet," he asserted. "Until I do, I haven't much comment to make."

The Governor said that the State had granted some authority over the Quoddy power to Dexter P. Cooper, the engineer who figured largely in pushing Quoddy plans during the last decade. It is understood that Cooper has transferred these rights to the Federal Government.

'Jackie' Coogan Gets His Million At 21 and Wonders What to Do

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 26 (AP)—"Jackie" Coogan, who lived his life backward by achieving fame and fortune as a small boy, blossomed out today, his twenty-first birthday, as an embryo millionaire in search of a career.

He wants to start at the bottom and work up in some field—preferably in the movies, perhaps in law.

Just now he is a center of the social activities of a younger group of movie players.

At 15, he had traveled the span of a lifetime's career, having earned great wealth and fame. At 21 he is faced with the problem of starting a second "life."

His birthday will bring the first portion of the fortune he earned, as a child movie star, giving him legal possession of part of an estate unofficially valued at $1,000,000. In time it all will come into his hands.

Several years ago, when he was at Santa Clara University, Jackie said he intended to study law.

Later, he came back to Hollywood and starred in a "Western." Executives said it would be a test of his ability and popularity. The picture was guardedly described later as "a moderate success."

But, whatever its reception, the work apparently crystallized "Jackie's" determination to start another career in pictures.

Bell Ringer Has His Day After 45 Years' Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Grizzled Henry Billups ("Doc" to hundreds of William and Mary alumni) will be the happiest man in Tidewater, Va., on Nov. 2, for "Doc," champion bell ringer of America's colleges, will on that day receive the tribute of members of 34 classes of William and Mary graduates.

The presentation of a gold watch to the faithful old servitor of the college will be one of the features of the Homecoming Day celebration at the college. Alumni Secretary Charles Taylor took up the idea of presenting the oldest college employee with some token, and the response to his letter was overwhelming—it seems everyone likes "Doc."

Just who "Doc" really is cannot be readily ascertained. When asked he'll squirm in his chair, like a schoolboy, hem and haw, and say nothing. But college records show that he has worked there 47 years, 45 of which he has faithfully trudged up the steps of historic old Christopher Wren building to ring the ancient college bell.

Last year, some statistically-minded person figured out that "Doc" had rung the bell over 120,000 times, and, going further, it was found that every time the bell is rung the clapper hits it 24 times, making nearly 3,000,000 strokes of the clapper against the bell since "Doc" took over the job of "head bell ringer."

Australian Bank Deposits Show £7,528,000 Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Aust.—Latest figures issued by the commonwealth statistician show that the total amount of savings bank deposits in Australia at the end of July was £218,423,000. This is an increase of £7,528,000 over July 32, 1934.

Of the total savings bank investment in the Commonwealth £129,156,000 is on deposit with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, and £89,267,000 with state savings banks.

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Mickey Cat-Like Sniffs Gingerly In His New Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—There was considerable ado in the world of the birds and the animals here this week with the opening of the new and bigger quarters of the Humane Society of New York, the acclamation of Thomas A. Hannaberry with a hero medal for climbing a steeple to rescue a pigeon and announcement by Mr. and Mrs. John H. Whittle of Mineola, L. I., that they had raised a sparrow from egg to birdhood.

Taking the Humane Society's new quarters at 313 East Fifty-eighth Street first, it was Paddy, an Irish terrier, and Mickey Mouse, foundling kitten, who did the honors in red ribbons. Brown Paddy, of course, is a well-known New Yorker, for it is her, hat on head and tongue lolling under ever so friendly brown eyes, who is the walking exemplification of the society's aims when it goes out to solicit public support. Anyone looking at Paddy would think twice before he would not read the accompanying poster and dig down for a penny or even a dime.

Mickey Too Inquisitive

Paddy took things at the housewarming with a decorum befitting his prestige, but Mickey Mouse did not nearly come up to his idea of how a cat he actually had undertaken to teach manners should act with photographers. It disgusted him to see how that growing feline failed to comprehend the importance of being posed with Brig.-Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, president of the society. Mickey, who grew to pertness with the aid of an eye-dropper, had to explore all the objects on the desk first, including the inkwell, and not until then gave over purringly for the picture.

Then she looked at Paddy as if to say: "Well, after all, just five weeks ago, when Miss Alice Manchester heard me mewing in an ashcan off Thirteenth Street and found me, I was only five days old and so dirty—and now see what a promising little cat they all think me."

Aloft for a Pigeon

Mr. Hannaberry received his medal at the hands of George M. Woolsey, president of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which it is the outstanding citation of heroism. He has had other "tough jobs" of late, like climbing on the outside edge of Manhattan Bridge over the East River to get a cat, and scaling first a building and then a tree after a screech owl that was disturbing an upper Manhattan neighborhood.

But he admitted the pigeon rescue was the worst yet in the five years he has been working for the society, when on July 20, with the aid of gargoyles, he climbed the 150-foot spire of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin in West Forty-third Street, and released the pigeon from the string that had fouled it.

The Job Was Worth It

It was "some climbing," Mr. Hannaberry was persuaded to say, but really nothing at all considering that the society gave him a job when, as a marble cutter's assistant, he had been unable to find any work at all.

As for the raising of the sparrow, Mr. and Mrs. Whittle previously triumphed as foster-parents of a robin, but Chippie, still a squab of a sparrow, confirms their skill.

He nests in a box in the Whittle kitchen, whence each morning he is given egress to the windowsill, beyond which he has never ventured as yet, preferring to return at sundown to perch upon the shoulders of his protectors and so to bed after perhaps a bit of cheese which he particularly favors.

Solution to Milk Problem Seen In Private Initiative, Not Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Private initiative rather than laws is needed to solve the problems of the milk industry, speakers told the International Association of Milk Dealers at their twenty-eighth annual convention at Hotel Statler here.

Nevertheless, the 650 delegates listened attentively to Dr. R. N. Corbett of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who told them 24 states have passed laws establishing some form of control of the milk industry and the Federal Government has issued a total of 52 licenses affecting dairy products.

"This country is conducting a gigantic experiment in milk control," Dr. Corbett stated, "and as might be expected these experiments have been more universal in the densely populated, so-called fluid milk areas than elsewhere. In the Northwest, 11 out of the 12 states have control legislation.

Dr. Corbett reviewed the legislative and administrative developments, and the economic effects he summarized in part as follows: "The data are not yet conclusive, but it appears that prices to producers have been increased, that production has been influenced as much by drouth and natural factors as by milk control, that consumption has not been greatly changed, that the spreads for distribution have been increased somewhat where resale prices have been set, but these increases may not be sufficient to offset the increased costs."

Canadian dealers, according to A. C. Fraser, secretary of the National Dairy Council of Canada, are in favor of continuation of control measures, the majority in the six provinces under provincial control boards feeling that they have benefited decidedly. These boards, he explained, are disposed to confirm any fair agreement made between producer and distributor organizations. Twenty-one branches of primary production, including milk, are controlled by schemes under the marketing act.

General economic conditions in Canada, Fraser asserted, show definite signs of improvement. Statistics show gains in trade and employment and other indicators point to improvement in general morale, he said.

Milton Hult, Davenport, Ia., president of the association, urged the dealers to co-operate in an "energetic campaign to ward off threatening control of the nation's milk distributing system by the government which would demoralize a vital industry." Private initiative and not laws can solve the problems of the industry, Hult declared, adding that the industry ought to launch an educational program to give the public the "real facts of the situation."

Pointing to the importance of the milk industry, Hult said he estimated it contributed nearly 25 per cent of the total farm income of America.

With the Government controlling the marketing of milk in many markets and 24 states trying to obtain control through state legislation, he continued, it is up to the industry to do all in its power to maintain its status as a free and independent part of the social system.

Hult also recommended a campaign to increase milk consumption, holding that the potential is more than 165 per cent over the present sales.

Harry A. Hopf, president of H. A. Hopf and Co., management engineers of New York City, speaking on "The Evaluation and Reward of Executive Accomplishment," said industry executives could be properly compensated through a stipulated salary plus extra remuneration based on accomplishments. He also attacked "current governmental policies which interfere with business."

Y.M.C.A. Convention Tackles Problems Of War and Idle Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 26—The attitude of the Young Men's Christian Association toward social problems confronting the youth of North America are to be defined at the forty-fourth international convention of the association in session at Niagara Falls.

Especial reference will be made to the relation of the Christian associations to unemployed youth. Indications are that a dominant stand is planned in favor of placing the association in line with other organizations in waging persistent and constructive opposition to war as a means of settling international disputes.

At meetings of the national council this week, preceding the international convention, the right of the Y. M. C. A. to take a stand against war was stated by John E. Manley, general secretary.

"As Young Men's Christian Associations we ought to continue to serve youth, who are the innocent victims of society's maladjustment, whether from war or from bad economic functioning; but while doing so, it is our Christian obligation to attack the evils at their roots and to maintain without apology our right to do so," he declared.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

of William F. X. Geoghan, present incumbent of the prosecutor's office, and his Democratic opponent, to press prosecution.

Flag Incident—U. S. Settles With Japan

TSINGTAO, China (AP)—A friendly settlement of an incident in which two American sailors were alleged to have insulted the Japanese flag, was reached today by navy officers of the two nations.

The commander of an American submarine division to which the sailors were attached expressed regret for the incident to a Japanese naval intelligence officer. Then the commander, the Japanese officer and the American Consul visited the Japanese Consul General as a token of amicable settlement.

The American commander said the sailors, if found guilty of the charge they tore down Japanese flags from in front of a restaurant, would receive punishment prescribed under American navy regulations. The case was being investigated, he stated.

Spies—France and Germany in Exchange

STRASBOURG, France (AP)—Two German spies were sent back to their homeland today in exchange for three French spies, in a transfer carried out on Kehl Bridge over the Rhine.

Officials of the French branch of FIDAC, international war veterans' federation which arranged the exchange, said this first Franco-German spy transfer since the World War armistice may lead to an agreement betwen the two nations for regular exchanges, after spies have served part of their terms.

I. C. C.—Cancels Increased Rail Schedules

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cancellation of increased rail rates on commodities shipped from North Atlantic points through Virginia seaports, Baltimore, Md., and Savannah, Ga., to the central portion of the United States, was ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The commission found the railroads had not justified the higher schedules.

Prisoners—Release to Bolivia Delayed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Doubtless impressed by the new show of League strength, Bolivia has called for immediate League action to settle a point of bitter dispute in the Chaco peace negotiations. Paraguay has 20,000 Bolivian prisoners under virtual conditions of slavery, Bolivia informed the League in its note. The peace conference, though proceeding along other lines, has been utterly unable to effect an exchange of prisoners. Bolivia has but a handful of Paraguayan prisoners to exchange for the 20,000 of its own nationals.

Bolivia called upon the world's collective conscience to bring about this "social and moral salvage."

Reply of U. S. On Sanctions Is Ready

(Continued from Page 1)

of American neutrality policy and an equally lengthy conversation at the State Department between Mr. Stimson and Cordell Hull, present Secretary of State

Both served to emphasize the divergence of opinion in this country affecting Mr. Roosevelt's decision.

At the Cabinet meeting, it is understood, the emphasis was laid on the political commitments antedating passage of the neutrality resolution in the Senate when the Administration agreed that it would not extend the arms embargo list to include raw materials, and also of the American trading interests which would be adversely affected by any raising of the moral issue involved.

Stressed Moral Obligation

Mr. Stimson, however, in his conversation with Mr. Hull, certainly stressed his repeated convictions both that the United States has a moral obligation to aid the League in attempting to strangle war, and that such action by the United States constitutes the most effective method of assuring America's own continued neutrality. Such a point of view is known to be fully shared in the State Department where the wish goes farther than the power.

The result of these discussions will be an answer to the League's communication which will presumably be delivered some time today in Geneva by the American representative there. Officially it will be a communication from Mr. Hull.

While it is felt here that Italy may not necessarily be mentioned by name as the aggressor nation, certainly a greater effort is likely to invoke public opinion against continued trade with that nation.

Philadelphia Building Outdoor Amphitheater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26—A new outdoor amphitheater is being constructed in the Fort Hill section of Fort Washington Park, just off the Bethlehem Pike, which runs through various Philadelphia suburbs. The work is being done by the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, with WPA assistance, and with money given by William Boulton Dixon Post, American Legion.

The old redoubt, built during the Revolution, has been used many times for patriotic exercises on holidays. It is now being remodeled and a speaker's platform is to be built in front of it, facing the natural amphitheater.

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Contracts Are Delayed On Quoddy Projects

(Continued from Page 1)

out acting on it. Unless some definite provision is made for the sale of the power to be generated, the Federal Government would be put in the position of laying out $36,000,000 for a project that gave no promise of a profitable return.

The PWA board of review turned down the Quoddy project originally on the grounds that there was no adequate market for the power to be produced, but later President Roosevelt ordered the funds released when Governor Brann promised that the State would make itself responsible for the sale of power.

The public utility lobby has been fighting vigorously against government production of power at Quoddy, naturally disliking the prospect of competition that it would offer.

Move Is Delayed

Thus far Governor Brann has made no move to call a special session of the Legislature to consider the Quoddy question. The regular session of the Maine Legislature does not meet until January.

The Administration's new challenge to Governor Brann is a sequel to the flareup over Quoddy on Capitol Hill last summer when the public utility holding company bill was under discussion. Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine charged that Thomas Corcoran, young "brain-truster," had attempted to force him to vote for the "death sentence" for holding companies by threatening to hold up the Quoddy project.

Corcoran's Stand

Later Mr. Corcoran contended that what he had told Mr. Brewster was that the Administration was counting on him to fight against the power interests in Maine for the Quoddy power bill, but if he voted with the utility companies on the "death sentence" measure, he could no longer be counted on to carry the Administration's views to the people of Maine.

At the present time, the Administration's effort to get Maine to make provision for the distribution of power apparently is leaderless. The latest move is a challenge to the people who want Quoddy to get busy, and at the same time an admission of at least temporary defeat that will gladden the hearts of the private power interests.

Preliminary work will go forward under the direction of Lieut. Col. Philip B. Fleming but none of the main construction work will even be contracted for until the power authority is organized.

Dogwood Trees to Line Roads Near Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26—Many roads leading out from Philadelphia through Montgomery County will be lined with dogwood trees, if the plans of the Montgomery County Dodwood Association go through. At a meeting held in Norristown on Oct. 23, a number of members of the association pledged themselves to the planting program. Holcombe Browning of the State Highway Department, promised co-operation from the department.

Earlier in the week 400 trees were planted by members of the association.

Union Charges Denied By Head of Bus Line

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26 (AP)—F. R. Sundstrom of Cleveland, president of the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., denied Oct. 24 before the National Labor Board that employees of his company were discharged because of union activities.

The board is hearing its first case since its creation under the new Wagner Act, which attorneys for the company challenged as unconstitutional. Nine men charge they were dismissed for joining an American Federation of Labor union, and complained the firm's employees were dominated by a "company union."

Soviets Dramatize Role of Horses in Collective Farming

Turn from glorification of tractor as the symbol of progress — Mountains and deserts crossed in ride of 30 Turki peasants.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet Government, after glorifying for several years the tractor as the symbol of agricultural and industrial progress, has now begun to glorify the horse, whose traditional values were largely overlooked by Communist rulers intent upon commanding universal admiration among their peoples for the machine.

With its customary dramatic talent, the Kremlin has concentrated public attention upon the beauty and value of the horse through one spectacular event, a 1500-mile journey by 30 Turki collective peasants from Turkmenistan to Moscow through trackless deserts and over high mountains, on horses which they had bred on their collective farms.

Passed Severe Tests

The Soviet press fully reported every stage of this journey, emphasizing the difficulties and heroism of men and beasts who traveled long distances without water and passed through severe storms. Particular emphasis was given to the riders' constant attention to their horses, their sacrifice of water which they themselves needed badly to keep their horses fresh and well. Thus the lesson was conveyed to every peasant that he should carefully and thoughtfully tend his own horse.

When the caravan arrived in Moscow, the highest officials of the Government joined in the public receptions. There were numerous ceremonies, and the riders were decorated with the Order of Lenin, the highest Soviet order. Some of the horses were presented as gifts to Joseph Stalin, to Klementi Vorishilov, Commissar of Defense, and to Lev Kaganovich, Stalin's right-hand man.

Played Up in Press

For several days every newspaper in Moscow, and in every town and village throughout the Soviet Union, devoted a large part of its space to a detailed account of this journey and the receptions given to horses and riders by the Kremlin. Editors commented upon the importance of the horse to agriculture and the army, and explained that tractors, useful as they are, can never replace the horse.

Thus the Communists dramatized their present campaign to correct the neglect of horses which accompanied the beginning of the wholesale mechanization of agriculture and the army a few years ago. At that time Communists apparently believed that the tractor could almost completely replace the horse. Their enthusiasm for the machine so carried them away that they overlooked the important part which the horse still plays even in countries of mechanized agriculture like the United States.

Decline Continued

The hasty attempts to drive peasants into collective farms in 1929 and 1930 were accompanied by such coercion that thousands of peasants destroyed their horses rather than turn them over to collective farms. The number of horses in the Soviet Union was cut almost in half, and the number was further reduced when collective peasants declined to look so carefully after animals which belonged to the farm as they had to those which they owned personally.

The Communist rulers did not realize their mistake for some time, and it was then too late to correct it quickly. Up to the end of 1934, they had not been able to check the decline in number of horses on collectives, and the number fell by 3 per cent in 1934, according to official figures. Collectivized peasants and even agricultural organizers, with exaggerated impressions of what the tractor could do, were still saying, "The horse is no longer necessary."

Many years are likely to pass before the number of horses will reach that of pre-war years, and meanwhile agricultural production is seriously affected.

Tribesmen Disaffected

But the Communists, once aware of their mistake, have set about with their customary energy to correct it. They have established a large number of horse-breeding farms and are encouraging collective peasants to care individually for horses in return for the right to use them on their own private plots of land. While recent figures are not available, it is probable that the decline in number of horses has finally been checked.

The national "ballyhoo" given by the entire Soviet press, radio and news reels, to the Turkmenistan horsemen's achievement, was motivated also by the desire of the Kremlin to recover some of the good feeling of Central Asian tribesmen, who have been seriously disaffected recently by the conversion of their grain land to Egyptian cotton, thus making them dependent upon distant Siberia for food. Force has been required to suppress revolts in Central Asia, and the political police have taken charge of reorganizing labor in the cotton fields.

This dramatization of a particular event as part of an educational campaign is characteristic of the Kremlin's methods. In this fashion the rescue of the arctic steamer Chelyushkin's crew by aviators was used to stimulate an interest in Soviet arctic regions and in aviation. Such dramatic educational efforts undoubtedly prove effective.

Puerto Rican Partisans Fall

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 26 (AP)—At least three persons were killed as the result of the head of a political party terming men students at the University of Puerto Rico effeminate and women students tipplers. The students called an assembly to censure Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist Party, for a radio attack on the student body. Party members supposed to intend invading the meeting, encountered several policemen. Shots were exchanged. No university students were involved.

Swiss Choosing Legislators In Midst of Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Today's elections in Switzerland for the National Council and the States Council are dominated by the economic "crisis" which spread to Switzerland later than to other countries but which is now being felt.

Unemployment, for example, shows signs of diminishing elsewhere; but Switzerland is seriously suffering from lack of work. In the financial field the devaluation of currencies has been accomplished in most countries; but Switzerland still remains faithful to the gold franc, and is experiencing the inconveniences which are caused by the adherence to former standards in a world of changing values.

The National Council is the direct emanation of the people who are entitled to one deputy for each 22,000 inhabitants. The system of election is that known as the "scrutin de liste"—that is to say, the voter is asked to vote for as many deputies as are attributed to his arrondissement or region.

Regional Voice

As for the States Council, it is composed of two deputies for each canton, and therefore may be regarded as the factor in Swiss Government which gives a voice to the different regions as such. It should be remembered that Switzerland is not really a confederation, as it is officially called, but a federal state. The 19 cantons and the 6 demi-cantons of which it is composed do indeed enjoy considerable autonomy, all functions, which are not specifically given to the central Government by the Constitution remaining in the hands of the cantons. But in fact, by fairly frequent revisions of the Constitution, and urgency measures, the central authority is really supreme in most domains of Swiss life. The issue has been joined on a number of occasions—whether there should be greater centralization or more autonomy for the cantons. The tendency, on the whole, seems to be for the consolidation of central authority, rather than the dispersal of power in each small state.

While the National Council is directly elected by the people, the method of election of the States Council varies according to the canton, and in some cases makes use of electoral colleges — a Grand Council which nominates Councillors. It should be understood that the two bodies have theoretically an equal importance, and must both approve legislative decisions.

Many Names

To describe the parties in presence would be an impossible task within a reasonable compass, for they change their names according to canton. But it may broadly be said that the "classic" party is that of the so-called Radicals, supported by the typical bourgeois Swiss. The Democrats may be regarded as allied. They furnish the traditional government of Switzerland. But there are also Roman Catholics and Conservatives and in recent years, stimulated by increasing difficulties the Socialists have begun to make a serious challenge to the more orthodox groups. Indeed in some cantons—notably that of Geneva—they have acquired control.

Socialism, as known in Switzerland, ranges from a general desire for reform scarcely distinguishable from that of the Radicals or Democrats to a form of Communism. In some of the cantons the Socialists and Communists have joined forces in a so-called "Popular Front."

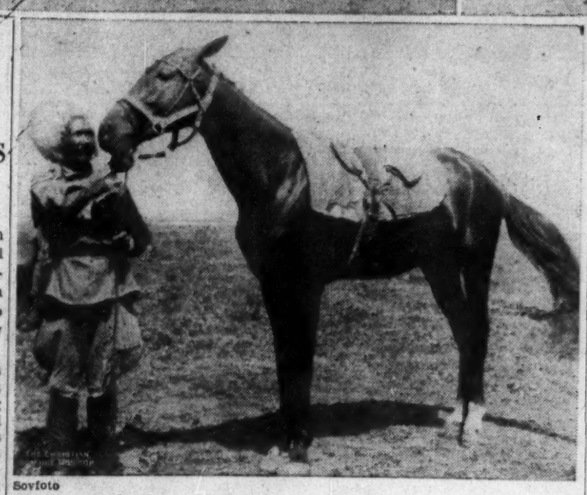
By way of reaction to this movement there is a union of the extremists of the Right, dubbed fascists by their adversaries. Thus Switzerland offers the spectacle of an orthodox and traditional government assailed on both sides.

There is also in the country districts a strong peasants' party.

New Order Demands Attention

The financial problem of Switzerland is particularly grave. Hitherto the Government has appeared to look on the "crisis" as temporary. But now it is beginning to be seen that a new order of things is coming into existence, and some change of policy is needed. The system of subsidies for the purpose of propping up cannot continue. Expenditure must be reduced. High prices which make living surprisingly dear cannot be maintained. Taxation has, it is urged, reached its limits.

The losses of Switzerland, which seeks to keep its remarkable rank as an international money market on which the foreigner can absolutely depend, have been enormous. Its bankers, as well as its traders, have lost in Germany, and it is now proposed to cut them off from Italy. The devaluation of the dollar and the pound was a heavy blow to Switzerland. The railway deficit is causing perplexity. Yet nobody is contemplating an escape by the too facile path of depreciation. The Swiss feel that depreciation of currency solves no problems. The better way they seem to believe is to make the necessary readjustments in personal and social life, to adopt themselves to the new conditions.



Sovfoto

Contrasting Scenes in Agriculture

Fixing Tractors Before Going Out to the Field in North Caucasus. At Right—Original Horse Power on a Collective Farm. Lower—Dordepel, a Prize Race Horse, Presented, After Its 1500-Mile Trip, to the Defense Commissar, Klementy Vorishiloff

French Fascist Groups Fight Military Sanctions on Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—If Great Britain's zeal in enforcing League sanctions against Italy should result in an Anglo-Italian conflict, what would be the position of France?

Beneath French anxiety over the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, beyond immediate preoccupations with Geneva procedure, this is the question causing real concern to governmental and diplomatic circles in France today. Underlying anti-British tirades in the Paris press and antisanction riots in Paris streets is the issue: Should France, if the occasion arises, take positive military measures against Italy, or remain neutral?

To pass in silence over this issue on the grounds that an Anglo-Italian war is unthinkable, would be to render incomprehensible the French Government's position on sanctions; for France's policy at Geneva is influenced very largely by this hypothetical problem.

Ignored by French Press

But, one may ask, how can such a question arise at all, since Article XVI of the Covenant specifies that members of the League of Nations "will mutually support one another, in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State"? The answer is that this clause should in effect, be conclusive, but that in fact one has only to read any of the more important French newspapers to find that it is deliberately ignored and belied by repeated and formal declarations that "under no circumstances" will France take any military or naval action whatever against Italy.

These diatribes in the press might be written off as paid Italian propaganda: the scandal of French newspaper venality in the present crisis is a matter of common knowledge. But assertions of France's unconditional neutrality and absolute refusal to "march" against Italy are not confined to the press. They are not even limited to the speeches of nationalistic leaders of the political parties and leagues of the Right.

Laval Might Resign?

It is reported on excellent authority that Premier Pierre Laval himself has proclaimed his determination to "resign rather than put his signature at the bottom of a mobilization order." In French political circles, this is taken to mean that he would not only refuse to mobilize France's army against Italy, but that he would likewise refuse to authorize the use of the French fleet in aid of Britain if Italy should be provoked by an eventual blockade to attack the British navy.

This interpretation of M. Laval's views is disputed in other well-informed quarters. France, it is affirmed, would be ready to aid the British fleet in the Mediterranean in the event of trouble there, for the provisions of Article XVI of the Covenant are explicit on her obligations to do so. Nevertheless, it is admitted that some serious doubt is thrown on the point by the extremely reserved and conditional nature of France's recent reply to the British Government's note asking whether the Royal fleet in the Mediterranean could count on France's aid in case of an unprovoked attack by Italy. Notably, it is remarked that France subordinated its affirmative reply, not only to a promise of reciprocity by Britain, but to a previous agreement between the two countries on the measures which might give rise to such an attack.

Britain or France?

What France would do if forced to choose between Britain and Italy is, furthermore, dependent in part on internal political considerations. A competent French observer close to political circles of the Left sketched the situation essentially as follows:

"There is no doubt that political opinion on the Right in France is pushing the Government to support Italy largely out of fear of the repercussions here of the fall of Fascism, which would probably mean the collapse of the current trend toward French fascism. On the other hand, many of us who have strongly republican ideas fell drawn toward democratic England, and there is a movement in the Radical Party to put Edouard Herriot at the Quai d'Orsay in place of Pierre Laval. The result would unquestionably be closer co-operation between France and Britain on the Italo-Ethiopian issue.

May Put Over Cup

"The pro-Italian Nationalists are aware of this, and that is why a lot of us are seriously concerned at the possibility that, profiting by the average Frenchman's abhorrence of war, the Nationalistic Leagues such as the 'Croix de Feu' the 'Jeunesses Patriotes' and the 'Action Française' may attempt to seize power if any military measures were decreed against Italy. If this should occur, such a Government would certainly refuse to aid Britain and the resultant split with the British would open the way for Germany to strike in Eastern Europe. This is, in my opinion—and it is shared by many of my colleagues—the greatest danger facing France in the present crisis."

Although of course slightly colored by the political leanings of the observer in question, this résumé is significant as evidence of the factors and motives underlying French foreign policy at the present time, and casts an important sidelight on the course of current events at Geneva and other world capitals.

Walker Is on Way Back to New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—James J. Walker, former Mayor of New York and protégé of Tammany Hall, is returning to the city of his birth and rise, accompanied by his wife, who was Miss Betty Compton, musical comedy star.

After four years as a Dorking, Eng., homeowner, certain advices, he said, made it "imperative" that he return here. As for terming his absence abroad an "exile." Mr. Walker did not understand the application, and refused to discuss the Seabury inquiry, of which his resignation was the climax.

Mr. Walker's friends deny him nothing in prospect, from the head place on the Tammany ticket for the 1937 mayoral campaign, to major domo for New York's world fair in 1939. Meanwhile, he maintains it is "private business" alone for him.

Markham Promises Planetarium Poem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26—Edwin Markham, the poet, was so delighted with the Fels Planetarium when he visited the Franklin Institute on Oct. 23, that he remarked, "I must write a few lines of poetry about this."

The venerable author of "The Man With the Hoe," spent three quarters of an hour watching the movements of stars in the artificial sky as a lecturer identified different ones.

From the institute Mr. Markham followed his usual custom on Philadelphia visits, and went down to browse around a famous old bookshop on Ninth Street.

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France Sets Trial Of Croats Charged With Slaying King

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The long-delayed trial of the Croats who are accused of complicity with the Bulgarian regicide, Vlada Guerguieff, who shot King Alexander and Louis Barthou last year, is scheduled for November, it is learned here.

The trial will take place at Aix-en-Provence France. Here, it is to a great extent seen as a political maneuver by Yugoslavia against Hungary—a stick which the Yugoslavia are said to have brandished every time France tried to bring about a rapprochement between these two states, or when attempts were made to include both in a Danubian pact. It has been noted here that every such attempt has been followed by new details and disclosures of alleged Hungarian support of Yugoslav revolutionaries—and all peace attempts have had to be canceled. Therefore, as long as there were hopes of a Danubian pact, France naturally did not wish to raise the problem of Yugoslav-Hungarian accusations—and the trial was postponed. But now that the Danubian pact has been temporarily shelved, and, especially after the journey of Mr. Julius Gömbös, the Hungarian Prime Minister, to Berlin, there are, it is felt, no further political reasons for delaying the trial which is already long overdue.

Meanwhile, Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, widow of the murdered King, has given up the idea of being herself represented as the suing civil party by the famous French lawyer and former Minister, Joseph Paul-Boncour. For one thing, there was a good deal of disapproval among the Yugoslav people at seeing their Queen as suing party. The position of a widow in Balkan countries is that of complete reserve, while the public dragging of the Queen's name in the papers would have been distasteful to the Serb peasant. Moreover, it is understood that Italy—on whose territory the alleged organizer of the plot, Dr. Ante Pavelitch, has lived and acted, would have disliked to see such a prominent person as M. Paul-Boncour conduct the accusation as principal lawyer and representative of the Yugoslav Queen.

New York Relief Strikers Lose Status

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The 3490 employees of the emergency relief bureau staff who walked out on the job and stayed out three hours Thursday in a protest stoppage against wholesale staff dismissals, face the penalty of loss of their seniority rights by order of Miss Charlotte Carr, director of the bureau.

Their post-strike status is that of new employees, she said, and is, therefore, almost equivalent to discharge, since the lay-off, designed to gear down administrative operations to conform with the bureau's diminished "case load" through the transfer of its employable destitute to the Works Progress program, will be according to seniority.

The primary dismissal list totals 900 employees and, while 1000 openings in the Works Progress Administration are available to qualified persons on this list, Miss Carr's action apparently alters this opportunity for placement. The attitude of bureau officials on the walk-out is that it was "inexcusable" and "inhuman" in the light of the character of the work. They deny that the workers have important grievances.

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British Freedom Of Press Linked To People's Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Importance to Britain of freedom of the press and of newspaper integrity was stressed at the conference of the Institute of Journalists held here at the Guildhall recently.

This was the kernel of the main speeches and of the message sent to this meeting of Britain's newspapermen by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister.

"It is hard to exaggerate the influence and responsibility of journalists today," Mr. Baldwin wrote, adding: "On the accuracy of the information they supply, the fairness of their comments and the wisdom of their advice depends to no small extent the political judgment of those who may not otherwise be in touch with the working of the political and economic machinery of the world."

Palladium of Rights

Mr. Alan Pitt Robbins, president of the conference, added to this that politicians and public men who, unlike the Prime Minister, appear to think that an easy way to obtain a laugh is to deride the press might well remember the passage in the "Letters of Junius": "The liberty of the press is the palladium of all the civil, political and religious rights of an Englishman."

"Let them realize," Mr. Robbins added, "that the only man who wants to see a muzzled press is the man who aspires to the office of dictator. The Member of Parliament would do well to remember that the disappearance of a free press in this country might also mean his own removal from his special sphere of activity."

Best Possible Education

In order to give journalists the widest possible outlook and the greatest perception, it is essential that as many writers as possible obtain the finest possible education, declared Dr. G. B. Harrison, reader in English literature at London University.

"Since the journalist's responsibility is so great, no education is too good for him and no training too arduous."

Dr. Harrison added that he believed that in a generation or two the majority of newspapermen will enter Fleet Street from universities.

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Boston Day... Taxes, Bowker, Dog Racing, FHA...

(Continued from Page 1)

believe they have the ability to become crack state detectives.

(Colonel Kirk's police plans: This Page.)

FHA—Boston Held Relatively Free of Rackets

Boston is relatively free of contractors' schemes to defraud home owners under Federal Housing Administration loans, John F. Malley said today. Its record is much better than other cities, he asserted.

Contractors, he alleged, in some cases have influenced home owners to sign FHA notes and certificates of work completed even before materials for housing repairs have been delivered, Mr. Malley explained. With FHA notes signed, contractors have converted them into cash and banks and left repairs incompleted.

In New York city this racket has been particularly widespread. FHA inspectors have been working on suspected cases of such frauds in Greater Boston. Reports of two cases in South Boston and New Bedford have been sent to Washington, Mr. Malley said that criminal action may result from these investigations.

Films—Church Women To Fight Block Booking

Allied today to the growing group of clubs and agencies seeking to fight the practice of distributing motion pictures through "blind selling" and "block booking" was the New England Council of Federated Church Women. At its semiannual meeting yesterday, the federation's executive board voted unanimously to endorse the bill now pending in Congress which would abolish in interstate commerce the practice of forcing on local motion picture proprietors poor films along with the good.

Said Miss Miriam Lathrop, chairman of motion pictures and drama:

"While we realize and appreciate the great improvement that has already taken place in the motion pictures lately, we also realize there is no insurance of permanent improvement and no opportunity for local theater managers to exercise freedom of choice unless this bill is passed and these monopolistic trade practices abolished."

Reinhardt—Echoes From Harvard Men Heard

Reinhardt reverberations have been heard across the land (more or less) since the publication in last Saturday's Boston Day column concerning the fact that there is no one named Reinhardt in this year's freshman class. One correspondent observes that he recalls no student by this name in either the classes of 1937 or 1938. Another declares that the Reinhardt legend was a myth anyway.

In the course of the story, it was mentioned that the New York Harvard Club was reputed to be getting up a fund to send a Reinhardt to Harvard or to find some deserving young man who would take on the traditional nom de guerre for the sake of a scholarship.

A member of the Varsity Club writes:

"Dear Boston Day:

. . . Being well acquainted with the recent controversy concerning 'funds' at Harvard I would like to make a suggestion that if a newsboy accepts such a fund from the New York Harvard Club and comes to Harvard, he will not be eligible for athletics. We on the Harvard football team have learned that it does not pay to accept help of this nature from the outside if you are in athletics.

"Would you please let the fellow who wins the scholarship or whatever the club is giving, know that he better not accept it if he wants to engage in athletics? I liked your story however and so did the other members of the Varsity Club.

"Sincerely

"(Signed) Emile Dubiel '37"

According to its own "Rules and Regulations," however, the Harvard athletic committee does permit a prospective athlete to avail himself of a scholarship if such a scholarship is not awarded "primarily because of his ability as an athlete."

Cement—How a Local Project Spreads Work Fold

It isn't only the 50 or 100 men one sees digging away with picks and shovels, guiding mammoth steam rollers and helping to pour cement, who are given work on road building projects. In fact the indirect labor scattered all over the country as a result of a local project is in a sense much more significant than the local project itself.

For instance, the Portland Cement Association finishes a breakdown of the labor which will ultimately have gone into just one two-mile stretch along the new Worcester-Providence Highway. Last month, when construction started near Millbury, 50 men were employed. According to the contract, another 50 will be employed from time to time as the project gets underway.

But to get back to the indirect labor which will be required before the cement is delivered next spring:

Twenty-two men will have to spend full time, 40 hours a week each, for the next six months.

Half this number will be in the cement manufacturing business—laborers, technicians, salesmen and, if you care to be fractional, part of an executive.

The other 11 men, imaginatively speaking of course, include three coal miners, seven railroad men and one "jack of all trades," who represents in a single personage the composite duties of machinist, repairman, papermill hand, oil man who act as intermediaries.

And all this doesn't begin to include the many others who will be given work producing and transporting sand and stone for the concrete, the steel bars for reinforcing steel and wood for the forms, machinery and repair parts, gasoline, oil, tires and other equipment and supplies for trucks and machinery used on the job.

CCC Shoes—Contracts Of $441,147 Are Awarded

CCC shoe contracts worth $441,147 were awarded to three companies yesterday. Prices on the contracts call for shoes at $2.34, $2.365 and $2.575 a pair. Out of a total of 187,000 pairs 1000 misfits were ordered.

Beer—Sale in Harvard Dining Halls Is Dropping

The flow of beer in the dining halls of Harvard University has become such a meager trickle that its continuance may prove a financial loss to the university, Roy L. Westcott, manager of the university dining halls, states that the sale of this beverage has been losing ground steadily since repeal on Jan. 4, 1934, and that the profits from its continued sale will probably be less than the price of the license.

An average of only 42 bottles a day has been sold by the university to students between Sept. 23 and Oct. 14.

Roma—Boston 'Ad' Men Visit Great Italian Liner

Boston advertising men made a cruise to the Mediterranean today. It was completed within three hours, and without the aid of 20-league boots or record breaking airplanes.

They visited the Italian liner Roma, prior to her leaving Commonwealth Pier, South Boston. Under leadership of Allyn McIntire, president, and Louis Glaser, chairman of the "Little Jaunts" committee of the Advertising Club of Boston, a delegation of members was conducted over the Roma, for an imaginary Mediterranean cruise.

Capt. Leonardo Pescarolo, chief purser of the Roma, and former commander of Marconi's experimental yacht Electra, took the delegation on the "cruise" visiting the navigating bridge, the Lido Deck, engine room, cabins, public rooms, lounges, and ball rooms, terminating the "voyage" in the main Ball Room, with a reception by Capt. Attilio Frugone, commander of the Roma, Harold J. Feistel, New England manager of the Italian Line and Captain Pescarolo.

Upon completing the imaginary cruise, the "passengers" disembarked and about 100 others boarded the big liner, largest and fastest in the Boston service, the deep blast of the whistle warned all visitors to go ashore, gangplanks were lowered and the Roma headed downstream for the Azore Islands, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Syria, Palestine and Egypt. It is the first sailing of an Italian passenger liner from Boston for Italy since hostilities broke out between Italy and Ethiola.

Housing—Titles in Cambridge Plan Converged

Half the titles to the nine acres of land in Cambridge for the Federal Government's low-cost housing project were conveyed to the Government yesterday for checks totaling $657,820. Andrew H. Peterson, housing director, stated that this sum is about halfway between the appraised and assessed valuation of the property. Within a week the rest of this property is expected to pass to the Government so that work on the model village may begin before Dec. 15.

Drop Nickel in Slot For a Cold Wave In The Hot Old Taxicab

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 25 (AP)—The first "air-conditioned" automobile and plans for "air-conditioning" buses and taxicabs to compete with cooled railroad coaches were announced today at a meeting of the National Association of Motor Bus Operators.

A five-passenger car has been hunting the hot spots and the dirty ones all summer between Buffalo, Chicago and New York. Its air was cooled on the hottest highways. There was never any dust inside. It is convertible in winter, to carry its own custom made, warmed climate.

It was described in a paper written jointly by Ralph F. Peo, general manager of the Houde Engineering Corporation, Buffalo, and E. P. Heckel, vice-president of the Carrier Engineering Corporation, air-conditioning specialists. The Houde Corporation is the research unit of the Houdaille-Hershey Corporation, Detroit.

After the big vehicles introduce the innovation, it is foreseen as probable for private cars. It is foreseen also as likely in taxis in sweltering weather. Enter a taxi, drop a nickel or so in the air-cooling slot and get rid of both heat and humidity.

The unit described today is adapted specially for buses. It is about the size of a small desk—27 cubic feet, weight 600 pounds.

One gallon of refrigerant poured into its tank is said to last indefinitely. The refrigerant is nonpoisonous, nonexplosive, and is a good fire extinguisher in emergency.

Gov. Landon Endorsed By Kansas G.O.P. Chiefs

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 26 (AP)—Kansas Republican leaders yesterday endorsed Gov. Alfred M. Landon for the Republican presidential nomination.

The action came at a meeting of members of the state committee, state officeholders, congressmen, Senator Arthur Capper and other party leaders called for the purpose of raising pre-convention campaign funds for the Republican National Committee.

Governor Landon was not present. He has not indicated whether he will be a candidate.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Brass Button Revue;	Blue Room Echoes;	Baseball school...	Darbininkas Lith-
5:15	NBC page boys.....	string ensemble..	Carl Moore's Orch.	uanian musicale..
5:30	Jackie Heller, songs.	Temple of Song...	Soloist; organ.....	Sport Matinee....
5:45	Week-End News Rev'w	"Emerald Gems"...	High school scores	Sport Matinee....
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	"Evening Tattler";	News Service.....	Talk, F. W. Wile..
6:15	Hawaiian music.....	News; sketch.....	Sport Comment...	CBS vocal trio....
6:30	News; features.....	Talk; quartet.....	Football Reporter.	Getting the News..
6:45	Jamboree; variety....	Talk, Neal O'Hara	Dramatic sketch...	CBS vocalist.....
7:00	World in Review.....	"Sports Review"...	'Family on Tour';	News Service.....
7:15	Irish Minstrels.....	"Popeye" sketch...	Frank Parker.....	Fisher's Orchestra.
7:30	Message of Israel:	Popular vocal.....	Band concert; In-	Eddie Dooley.....
7:45	Rabbi J. B. Wise...	Strange Facts.....	dian legend.....	Phil Scott's Orch..
8:00	Musical program.....	"The Hit Parade";	Minute Men: studio	"We Americans";
8:15	Boston Symphony	Lennie Hayton's	speakers	informal forum..
8:30	Orchestra, Dr. Serge	Orchestra; solo-	Paige's Orchestra;	Boy from Ireland.
8:45	Koussevitzky, con-	ists; chorus.....	vocal soloists.....	20th Cen. Ensemble
9:00	ductor; L. Lehmann.	Rubinoff's Orch.;	Nine Martini;	Essex County Op-
9:15	Russian Symph. Choir	vocal soloists....	chorus; orchestra.	era Company.....
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau: Wallace	Marty May-time;	Delman's Orchestra
9:45	program from Chi-	Beery; Jack La-	Augustine's Orch..	News Service.....
10:00	cago: soloists and	Rue; Fannie	"Salon Moderne";	Oretta Palmer Says
10:15	specialties	Brice; others ...	soloists; orchestra	Male quartet.....
10:30	'Carefree Carnival":	Joe Reichman and	Sorey's Orchestra..	"J. Smith and
10:45	popular variety.....	his orchestra.....	Spotlight Revue...	Wife"; sketch....
11:00	Reports; news; Hugh	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Abe Lyman and
11:15	Barrett's Orchestra.	Sports; music.....	Mal Hallet's Orch.	his orchestra.....
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Reggie Childs and	Perley Stevens and	Claude Hopkins &
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Pageant of Youth:	Old South Church.	Salt Lake City	"Prellicher Kabi-
12:15	amateurs; orchestra.	Piano Club.....	choir; "Songs	zen"; Jewish dra-
12:30	Radio City Symphony	"Youth Sings	Across the Bor-	matic sketch.....
12:45	Orchestra;	Verdi's Across Borders"...	der"; int. relay..	Polish program....
1:00	"Aida"; Jan Peerce;	Univ. of Chicago	Religious period	Italian soloists;
1:15	soloists; chorus.....	Round Table.....	with speakers;	instrumentalists .
1:30	High Lights of the	Words and Music:	soloists; music...	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	Bible: talk; music...	soloists; narrator.	Sisters of Skillet..	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Magic Key: talks;	Bible Players: dra-	Hawaiian music...	Talk, Mrs. D. Roper
2:15	Jessica Dragonette;	matic sketch.....	Talks, Dr. Towns-	Political talk.....
2:30	Beatrice Lillie; or-	"Vox Pop"; side-	end, R.E. Clements	"Rhythm Revue"...
2:45	chestras; comment..	walk interviews..	News Service.....	Mixed quartet.....
3:00	"Your English".....	Walter Smith and	Organ recital and	New York Philhar-
3:15	Pine Mountain Mer-	his orchestra.....	vocalist	monic-Symphony
3:30	rymakers: music.....	Junior Crusades of	Senate Recital....	Orchestra, Otto
3:45	Concert pianist.....	Lynn, Mass....	The Cosmopolitans	Klemperer, con-
4:00	National Vespers: Dr.	Temple of Song:	The Forum Hour:	ductor; program
4:15	Harry E. Fosdick....	capella choir.....	speakers	comment by Law-
4:30	Jewels for Tomorrow.	Dr. Townsend...	Bill McCune and	rence Gilman;
4:45	Miners Quartet.....	What's in a Name.	his orchestra.....	Carnegie Hall....
5:00	"Roses and Drums":	Penthouse Sere-	Adrian O'Brien...	"Melodiana"; solo-
5:15	Civil War drama....	nade; variety.....	"Cubanettes"	ists; orchestra..
5:30	Becker dog talk.....	Dream Drama.....	Terhune dog story.	Sanderson and
5:45	Gabriel Heatter.....	Goodman's Orch..	Political talk.....	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Religious period,	News Service.....	National amateur
6:15	Ranny Weeks's Orch.	from New York..	Popular vocalists &	night; orchestra.
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	Venetians: orch...	organist	"Smiling Ed".....
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular soloists...	Pickens Sisters....	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny; Michael	"K-7," secret serv-	Alexander Wooll-	Evening service
7:15	Bartlett; orchestra..	ice sketch.....	cott; orchestra....	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Robert Ripley; Harriet	Garden talk.....	Phil Baker and	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra..	News; music.....	company; orch....	Church; sermon;
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	Eddie Cantor; Phil	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour: so-	orchestra with	Ohman's Orch.....	choir; organ.....
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Leslie Howard in	Horace Heidt's
8:45	ists; vocal groups....	vocal sextet.....	Farnel drama.....	concert orchestra.
9:00	"Life Is a Song"; so-	Rakov's Music and	Richard Crooks,	Theremin; poems.
9:15	loists; orchestra.....	soloists....	tenor; symphony	News Service.....
9:30	Walter Winchell.....	American Album	orchestra, Victor	Chicago Sunday
9:45	Nella Goodelle.....	of Familiar Music	Kolar, conductor,	Evening Forum...
10:00	Sunday Evening at	Rosa Ponselle, so-	Amateur Theater	Wayne King and
10:15	Seth Parker's.....	prano; symphony	of the Air.....	his orchestra....
10:30	Bill Wirges's Orch.;	orchestra, Ernö	Benay Venuta; or-	Russian ensemble.
10:45	vocal soloists.....	Rapee, conductor	Russian Gypsies...	Roosevelt sketch..

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI, NBC Light Opera Company; orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band; Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; events; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: History—"Jamestown."
4:00 WNAC, Interview of Rouben Mamoulian, noted director.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Hammerstein's Music Hall: Lucy Monroe; Lazy Dan; Dorothy Stone.
8:30 WEEI, Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Paris Musicale: Odette Myrtil; Pickens Sisters; soloist; Warnow's Orch.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Radio Theater: "Dulcy," with Zasu Pitts.
9:30 WEEI, Grace Moore, soprano; Nelson Eddy, baritone; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB, "Master of the Bow": Eddy Brown, violinist; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "What Must We Pay for Peace?" Sir Norman Angell.
10:00 WEEI, Lullaby Lady: male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, "The Life of Andrew Carnegie"; sketches; music.
10:30 WNAC, Daily news dramatizations.
10:30 WAAB, "Mendoza Melodies"; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Concert Band, Frank Simon, conductor; Bennett Chapple, narrator.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum; talk, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings.

Check for $250,000 for Ton of Coal Seemed Pretty Good Price to Dealer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 25—The regular price of a ton of coal is $12, but the check in payment of it was for $250,000 exactly, and George Duggan, one-time automobile salesman and three years a coal dealer here, nearly fell out of his chair. That moment to retire, had it come at last?

The scrutiny revealed, however, that it was only a clerical error—that the state emergency relief office had intended to write Mr. Duggan to send his $12 coal bill. It had not intended to send him a check at all, in that mail at least, and that the $250,000 draft, indorsed by William E. Albright, State Treasurer, had been drawn by Lee Pickard, finance director of the state emergency relief administration with offices at Newark, to effect a transfer of funds from one bank to another.

Nonetheless this town is still reverberating today from the impact of that check, and Mr. Duggan's reputation, already considerable as a local comedian, is now established as a practical joker, because he hurried straight over to the Vineland National Bank & Trust Company and pushed the check under the teller's grill.

"I'll have it in one dollar bills," he said to J. P. Cramer, teller.

Everybody knew about it in double quick time after that one, but the next thing Mr. Duggan did was to telephone Mr. Pickard, who was so interested in the information that he asked Mr. Duggan to drive the 130 miles to Newark and bring it in person.

When Mr. Duggan got back home it was late, but the Duggan telephone was still ringing about it.

"We had a lot of fun with that check," Mrs. Duggan said. "Our friends have been calling us up all day. They said they wanted to borrow money and everything."

Mr. Duggan was willing to admit today that it was a mistake that could happen even in the best regulated offices, but still it was the kind of thing that made a man reflect pretty hard, as, for instance, that he would only have to sell a couple of tons of coal at that rate not to have to do another stroke of work. He guessed he would have to be satisfied to make it a good act for his "George Duggan and His Gang" troupe, of which he is the comedian and without which no popular entertainment has been complete around here for a good many years.

New Hymnal Typifies Methodism of Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—A novel and interesting religious service has been held in the various Methodist churches here to look over the new hymnal that Methodism, for the first time in 30 years, has brought out.

More than 200 new songs have been included, those that have survived the attacks of music critics and those that have touched deeply the hearts of people.

A large number of the old hymns have been discarded, mostly those that were usually passed over when the minister was, on the spur of the moment, trying to find something "suitable" as prayer-meeting seemed to lag. Also discarded were hymns, once much used, but with the passing of time, had become unsuited to the gradually changing sentiment of the churches.

Music authorities state that the Methodist hymnal always has been a leader in insisting upon hymns elevating the thought and decorous in psalmody. Famous hymns are in the new book such as the "Marseillaise of the Reformation," Luther's hymn, beginning "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," and "Nearer My God to Thee." And the two hymns Lincoln liked, "O, Thou, in Whose Presence My Soul Takes Delight," and "Teach Me Some Melodious Sonnet."

A. B. C. F. M. Re-elects Potter to Presidency

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 24 (AP)—Rockwell Harmon Potter of Hartford, Conn., was re-elected president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at the annual convention here. The Rev. Oscar E. Maurer of New Haven, Conn., was elected recording secretary.

New members of the prudential committee include Benjamin W. Guernsey, Wellesley, Mass.; the Rev. Wilbur L. Thull, Waterford, Maine; Mrs. Chester M. Grover, Cambridge, Mass. Among executive secretaries re-elected were: Executive vice-president, Dr. Fred Field Goodsell, Brookline, Mass.; foreign department, Dr. Alden H. Clark, Wellesley, Mass.

Toronto Scouts and Cubs Increase Apple Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—"Enjoy an apple and help Scouting" was the slogan used by 3000 Boy Scouts and Cubs on their recent Apple Day, when Toronto citizens received their annual opportunity to make their donations to this work.

Sales this year increased by 25 per cent, and 800 bushels of apples were sold, the proceeds of the sale to be used in the purchase of a camp site for underprivileged boys. Last year the boys sold 700 bushels, or about 91,000 apples.

Smaller Nations Given Credit For League Sanctions

From the "inside" of Geneva's dramatic Assembly decisions on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, J. C. Hambro, president of the Norwegian Parliament and chief delegate to the League of Nations, disclosed today that the small powers—not Britain alone—pushed on the rapid march of sanctions.

Here for a brief speaking tour, Mr. Hambro denied emphatically to the Monitor the current impression that British imperialism has been driving the League Juggernaut ahead as a cloak for selfish interest.

British Leadership Explained

So clear was the case of Italian aggression that no nation in the League could have attempted to blink at it he implied. The admitted British leadership came in large measure through proddings of small powers which saw that if the League was to be saved as an effective instrument of international justice, it could not scuttle the Covenant in Ethiopia.

Mr. Hambro's point of view surprised the group of questioners, because reports from overseas have strongly weighted the balance of opinion toward the conclusion that British self-interest was the prime-mover—if not the sole effective element—in strong League action.

London's policy, moreover, has been spurred at several crucial junctures by opinion of the dominions, Mr. Hambro disclosed. The Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State were mentioned as especially active in favor of making the League an effective force.

Future of Sanctions

Mr. Hambro did not care to venture a prediction on the future of sanctions, but felt that recent action at Geneva has immeasurably strengthened the League. In a public lecture at New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, last night, he traced the gradual growth of Geneva's authority.

Down to the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, he said, the League had shown its value in technical and humanitarian work of wide variety, but had not demonstrated an ability to solve major political problems involving great powers. He emphasized the oft-repeated fact that American absence from League councils is a handicap that should always be taken into account by American critics of the League's action. Winston Churchill has just declared that the League, without America, can never become a supreme authority.

Lincoln's Work

From Lincoln's work in establishing peace after the Civil War, Mr. Hambro draws inspiration for the future world order.

"If you look back on the history of the past 200 years," he said in a broadcast today, "it seems to me that there is only one peace that has been solid. And that was the peace made by Abraham Lincoln after the Civil War in the United States.

"It is more difficult to settle a country after a civil war than after an external war, and this peace was solid simply because Abraham Lincoln knew in his personal life and as his maximum for his political life the absolute wisdom of the word of Scripture 'Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord.' And the only Peace Conference that will bring any solid or lasting peace among the nations will have to be based on that same principle. Until such a day arises international disturbances will be bound to occur and to occur over again."

Victoria College To Publish Volume For Its Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The celebration of the centenary of Victoria College on Oct. 12, 1936, will be marked by the publishing of a book based on the letters and private papers of the first principal, Egerton Ryerson, father of the educational system of Ontario, it has been announced. The letters appearing in the volume will be chiefly those from 1827 to 1841. About 2000 documents, mostly letters, are being examined by Prof. C. B. Sissons, who is writing the book.

"Ryerson probably touched the life of Upper Canada (Ontario) at more points than any other man, through his religious, educational and political interests," said Professor Sissons. "These letters are as important a source as has been discovered during that period. Because of his experience as a circuit-rider, his letters shed a flood of light on the way in which the men and women in the byways of Upper Canada were thinking, acting and working."

In 1836 a royal charter was granted to Upper Canada Academy, which became Victoria College five years later, and Ryerson became the first principal. Two years later he was made superintendent of education. The Department of Education was not brought under a minister till the '70's.

Dr. Durand Is Awarded Fritz Engineering Medal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—The John Fritz Gold Medal, highest of American engineering honors, has been awarded to Dr. William Frederick Durand, professor emeritus of mechanical engineering at Stanford University, for outstanding work in research and engineering education, it was announced here today.

This is the thirty-second bestowal of the award, which is given each year for "notable scientific or industrial achievement." Dr. Durand, an inventor of precision measuring instruments, was cited as "an authority in hydrodynamic and aerodynamic science and in its practical application." He was born in Bethany, Conn., and is the head of President Roosevelt's committee to study the problem of airship design and construction for the United States Navy.

Boston Events Tonight

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor, Lotte Lehmann, soloist, 8:15.

Theaters

"LIFE BEGINS AT 8:40" (Shubert). Returning musical with Milton Berle, Lita Grey Chaplin, Buster West and Ann Seymour, 8:30.

"THERE'S WISDOM IN WOMEN" (Colonial). New comedy by Joseph O. Kesselring, with Ruth Weston, Walter Pidgeon, Glen Anders, Betty Lawford, Frances Maddux, 8:15.

"KIND LADY" (Copley). Melodrama adapted from novel by Hugh Walpole, 8:30.

"THE OLD MAID" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents the 1935 Pulitzer prize play with Judith Anderson and Helen Menken, 8:30.

"THE GREAT WALTZ" (Boston Opera House). Spectacular musical play from Radio City. Book by Moss Hart. Dances by Albertina Rasch. Music by Johann Strauss, Sr. and Jr. 8:15.

Movies

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Way Down East," with Rochelle Hudson and Henry Fonda. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

UPTOWN — "The Big Broadcast of 1936." 2:57, 6:29, 10:01. "The Dark Angel." 1:09, 4:41, 8:13.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Shipmates Forever," with Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler. Fenway: 2:38, 6:15, 9:43. Paramount: 10:54 a. m., 2:33, 6:12, 9:51. "Harmony Lane." Fenway: 1:10, 4:47, 8:14. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 1:04, 4:43, 8:22.

UNIVERSITY—"Annapolis Farewell." 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "Without Regret." 1:55, 5, 8:05.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Sports reel. "Bugles From Blue Grass." Comedy. "Teacher's Beau," with Our Gang Comedy. "Only the Brave." Travel picture, "Switzerland." 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

FINE ARTS—"Maria Chapdelaine," with English titles. 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 7:55, 10. "Robber Kitten," a Silly Symphony. Newsreel. Mont Saint Michel.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Joan Crawford in "I Live My Life." State: 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:35, 10:20. Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. Also "Pursuit."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Dark Angel," 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Welcome Home." 1:55, 5, 8.

BOSTON—Rhythm revue with Benny Rubin, Wheeler and Wooley in "The Rainmakers." 10:55 a. m., 1:44, 4:33, 7:22, 10:11.

MAJESTIC—"The Crusades," with Henry Wilcoxon, Loretta Young. 2:15, 8:15.

EXETER—"The Gay Deception," with Francis Lederer and Frances Dee. 3:35, 6:30, 9:25. "Lady Tubbs," with D. Montgomery and Alice Brady. 2:10, 5:05, 7:55.

TREMONT—"Age of Innocence," with Irene Dunn and John Boles. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Buddy Rogers in "Old Man Rhythm." 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

METROPOLITAN—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians in musical revue featuring the Ritz Brothers, Carv Grant, Claude Rains and Gertrude Michael in "The Last Outpost." Sevitzky's orchestra. 11:27 a. m., 2:07, 4:47, 7:40, 10:34.

MODERN—Paul Muni and Ann Dvorak in "Dr. Socrates." 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:50, 10:05. "Dark Angel," with Frederick March and Merle Oberon, 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

Other Events

TUFTS COLLEGE—Graduate Dramatic Society presents "Goodbye Again." Broadway comedy, in connection with Homecoming Day at College, Jackson Gymnasium, 8.

BOSTON CITY CLUB—Informal dinner dance in celebration of Harvard-Dartmouth football game, dancing, 7 to 12; dinner served 7 to 10, clubhouse, 14 Somerset Street.

AMERICAN POETRY ASSOCIATION—Lecture by Virginia Wainwright on "Hafiz, the Persian Poet—His Life and Poetry," Curry Hall, Pierce Building, Copley Square, 8.

HOTEL UNIVERSE—Play by the Ford Hall Forum Players, The Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8:30.

Sunday

Music

JORDAN HALL—Peoples Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, Frances Nash, America's foremost pianist, soloist, 4:15.

STATE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Museum of Fine Arts, 2:30.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Piano recital by Miss Elizabeth Siedhoff, Lecture Hall, 3:30.

Other Events

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wellesley, in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, 3.

MORGAN MEMORIAL—Annual observance of harvest festival and camp reunion, moving pictures, entertainment, 7:30.

FORD HALL FORUM—Talk by Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York on "The Tories of 1935," Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 8.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Rock Climbing, meet at Ashmont Station, 10:15.

ERA ORCHESTRA — Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., City Square, Charlestown, 2:15.

BOSTON CIVIC CHORUS—With Commonwealth Chamber Orchestra, First M. E. Church, Temple Street, near Derne Street, West End, 7:30.

GREATER BOSTON BAND—In co-operation with Boston Common Tercentenary, Frog Pond, Boston Common, 8.

CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS—Sermon by Dr. William L. Stidger on "And If You Lift Your Eyes," Morgan Memorial Building, Shawmut Avenue, 10:15.

Monday

HOTEL TOURAINE — Ladies' Oriental Shrine, meeting in Ruby Room, 1.

ERA ORCHESTRA—In celebration of Navy Day, Building 53, U. S. Navy Yard, 5:45.

COPLEY-PLAZA — Current Events Lecture, Mrs. Jackson Fleming, foyer, 11.

STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—Conference arranged by the Thought and Work Club; luncheon, talk by Mrs. Thomas J. Walker, state president, on "You Are the Light of the World," Choate Hall, Crombie Street Church, Salem, morning and afternoon.

Wax and Celluloid Together With Paper Make African Scene

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—African flowers, fruits and trees are serving as the basis for the disclosing of a museum "secret" here, with the opening this week of a special "Preparation Exhibit" at the American Museum of Natural History, in which bits of wax, celluloid, paper and bark are setting the necessary botanical stage.

The reproductions, fashioned after geinuine specimens from Asia and Africa as models, have been made by Frederick Mason, of the preparation staff of the museum, aided by color charts and plaster casts. Since detail is an important feature of any museum habitat group, Mr. Mason has employed many processes by which flower petals, stems, palm leaves, rocks and tree trunks are simulated.

"The same precision and care are put into these accessories as in the major features of a museum group," Dr. James L. Clark, director of the department of preparation, said, adding that they had tried to combine truth and accuracy with artistic beauty to make the habitat group of plant and animal life of the far-flung places of the world.

"Paper is being used more and more in accessory work, because of the flexibility and lightness of the material, and can be used in making almost everything from graceful, drooping palm leaves to stiff reeds and cattails," he said. "Trees are reproduced by using original bark wherever possible, but more often must be entirely modeled in papier-maché over wire mesh, burlap and wood.

Massachusetts State Police Near Peak Strength as Kirk Intensifies Drive on Crime

The campaign of Massachusetts state police to give the State the most completely equipped, best trained and strongest unit in the nation entered its final stages today as 2000 men started competitive civil service examinations for 26 new state detective posts.

The 2000 men include 1000 policemen from various parts of the Commonwealth, lawyers, doctors and others who are ready to abandon their present positions for work on Massachusetts' detective force.

The new posts are among the best paying police jobs, but the standards of qualification are unusually high. The 26 men finally selected will raise the state police force to its greatest numerical strength and prepare the way for its most intensive anti-crime attack.

Reorganization Nears Completion

Today's examinations follow closely on the heels of eight months' work to reorganize and modernize the bureau of identification of the State Department of Public Safety. According to Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, commissioner of public safety, the bureau is now one of the best in the country.

The 26 new detectives, when they are appointed some time in December, will be put through one of the most intensive training courses known in police circles to prepare them for the rugged work ahead, Colonel Kirk announced today.

The course will last at least three months, the duration of the usual training period given state troopers. The trooper course includes work in the bureau of identification, practice on the pistol and rifle range, instruction in strict discipline, and various other police duties. The detectives will be put through the same type of course, although mental training will be more intensive than that required by the trooper.

Ready to Spur Drive

Colonel Kirk expects the detectives to be ready for service by late spring. At that time the state police drive against all criminals will be geared to its greatest speed.

To aid in the anti-crime drive the Commissioner of Public Safety succeeded in having a firearms law and a narcotics statute made stronger by the 1935 Legislature.

The Colonel hopes to be in office when the state police organization reaches its greatest strength, but he is uncertain, inasmuch as his present term expires in December. Governor Curley has not indicated whether he will reappoint the Colonel. However, the latter is going ahead with his plans, ready to turn them over to his successor if he is not reappointed.

Firearms License Law

Meanwhile, the Colonel plans to co-operate with Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, the Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association and others in attempting to obtain a stronger firearms licensing law. The law passed this year increased the penalty for illegal possession of firearms, but did nothing about curbing liberal issuance of licenses to carry weapons.

During the 1935 session practically all the police organizations in the State supported Mr. Dever's proposal that authority for issuing licenses be centralized in a State Department. Fingerprinting and photographing of the applicant would be included in the new license requirements. The legislation failed because it was submitted to the Legislature late in the session and the rules committee refused to admit it.

To Renew Demands

Mr. Dever plans to seek the legislation this year and the Colonel is ready to support him. The measure has unified police action more than any other act in years. During the past year the Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association, the Attorney General and Commissioner of Public Safety met several times and agreed to support the measure.

Colonel Kirk is endeavoring to foster police co-operation throughout Massachusetts by making available all state police facilities to local police officers. After the Department of Public Safety on Nov. 16 moves to Commonwealth Pier, where the unit will have ample quarters, the commissioner is inviting all police officers to come to the

Ruin Stares Boston in Face If It Continues Borrowing To Meet Current Expenses

Boston is headed toward a serious financial crisis in the belief of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University and chairman of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau. In a recent statement criticising the huge sums being borrowed by the city to meet current expenses, Dr. Lowell predicted disast: unless ways are found to reduce the city debt.

The obvious and effective way to reduce debt costs, in the words of the research bureau, is to decrease new borrowings so that costs on new debts are less than the savings through redemption of old debts.

How to Save $9,460,000

A saving to the city of $9,460,000 within the next five years is estimated by the bureau if the city will adopt a debt reduction plan such as the bureau proposes.

It holds that if the city will make no further additions to its funded debt beyond the present amount authorized by law, the debt requirements will be reduced from $11,632,000 in 1935 to a level of $7,700,000 in 1940.

This would mean a saving of about $2 in the tax rate of the latter year. The total debt requirement reduction over the next five years would amount to $9,460,000.

Borrowing Is Discouraged

A five-year moratorium on long-term borrowing in Boston would considerably lower the cost of city government. The program may be divided into two sections: (1) adoption of more nearly balanced city budgets through the elimination of borrowing for current expenses, and (2) abstinence from all major projects where at all feasible, paying for those absolutely necessary from current taxe levies.

The permanent results from such a plan envisaged by the research bureau are that with the five-year moratorium no new projects involving large capital expenditures would be undertaken. This in turn would result in a lowering of debt requirements to such a level that the inauguration of a permanent pay-as-you-go plan would be feasible.

On a Ten-Year Spree

During the decade ending with 1934 Boston's net debt increased by more than $50,000,000. In 1924, the city owed $83,657,000, which by 1934 had increased to $134,115,000. During this period the tax rate rose from $24.70 to $37.10. The debt increase represents a rise of 67 per cent, while that of the tax rate is 63 per cent.

The city has increased the tax assessments by nearly two thirds in an attempt to meet city expenditures. The latter, however, still exceed the revenue and keep on piling up a higher and higher city debt.

The increased tax rate attributed by the bureau to the great increase in tax delinquency has occasioned a vast amount of borrowing for current expenses.

Not the Whole Story

Even this does not tell the whole story, as during the last three years the tax rate has been artificially kept lowered through this borrowing for current expenses. Actually, the real tax rate for the city is nearer $40 or $41, when the amount to be paid off in the future is taken into consideration.

According to the research bureau, there is no record within recent years of any long-term borrowing to meet current appropriations. In 1933, however, the city borrowed $7,600,000 to balance the budget. The next year the amount borrowed was $3,800,000. So far this year the sum borrowed amounts to $9,000,000 and an order for another $1,000,000 has just been passed by the city council.

Taxing to Pay Interest

Figures recently issued by the bureau show that in the next five years the tax levies must include about $46,000,000 in principal and interest charges on the present city and county funded debt. To this must be added interest on temporary and tax titles loans. The bureau holds that unless radical steps are taken to reduce the principal of the municipal debt and put an end to the continued borrowing, the collapse of the city's financial structure is but a matter of time.

In urging that the City Council defeat the bill calling for the expenditure of $2,500,000 for a new City Hall for Boston, City Councillor Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park recently declared that no city in the country has a debt comparable to that of Boston.

All Out of Proportion

He stated that in the 10 years, from 1920 to 1930, Boston increased its population by but 10 to 12 per cent, while Philadelphia increased its by 30 per cent and Los Angeles by more than 100 per cent. Yet the net debt of these cities is comparably much less than Boston's today. He added that the city pays $11,000,000 a year in interest and principal charges on its debt.

Warning that Boston is financially unable to participate heavily in the PWA and WPA projects, even with the aid of federal funds, Mr. Norton said that to enter into such projects as have been proposed under Boston's PWA and WPA plans "would simply mean putting additional nails into Boston's financial coffin."

Continually More Complex

Each passing decade has brought a greater complication in the government of the city of Boston, said Dr. Lowell in placing the blame on its three centuries of development from a small community to a large city.

He charges that the city government has become increasingly expensive and further removed from popular control, so that now the average citizen cannot understand its operation.

A serious aspect of the problem, he says, is that the great majority of public officials are so swamped by routine duties that they have no time for the broader aspects of government.

PWA Wage Rates Issue Is Coming Up At R. I. Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26—In an effort to prevent strikes and other labor trouble when the $4,021,427 PWA projects get under way here, L. Metcalf Walling, State Director of Labor, has called a conference, between employers, employees, union and non-union representatives and the general public, for a discussion of the proposed prevailing wage rates.

Leslie A. Hoffman, Federal PWA engineer for Rhode Island and Connecticut, will attend the conference which will be held in the office of Mr. Walling at 2 p. m. Tuesday.

The purpose of the conference, Mr. Walling says, is to give all interested parties an opportunity to express their views on the prevailing wage rates, not only so far as the PWA projects are concerned but on other public works jobs carried out by the State or cities and towns.

The building trades unions have set wages which they insist shall be paid on all government work. Several state projects have been halted when contractors have changed conditions under which the union members were working.

New Threat Offered Massachusetts G.O.P.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 26 (AP)—State Senator Edgar C. Erickson, Republican, was named superintendent of the Worcester County Training School yesterday by the county commissioners. He will succeed Alton W. Pierce who will retire Nov. 1.

Senator Erickson said he had not yet decided whether to resign his seat in the Legislature, but would make an announcement in a few days. Close friends, however, said he very probably would resign, making a special election necessary.

The probable resignation would again place in jeopardy the slim two-vote Republican margin in the upper house, preserved Oct. 15 by the election of a Republican, William M. McSweeney in Essex County to a vacant seat. The Erickson district, the Second Worcester, has always been Republican by substantial majorities.

Teachers Impressed With Responsibilities

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26 (AP)—Dr. Hendrik W. van Loon, journalist, told nearly 2000 Connecticut school teachers attending the afternoon session yesterday of the 89th annual meeting of the teachers' association that no strong government or civilization has ever been restored by outside influences. He said, "When a government ceases to believe in itself, it cannot go on."

Discussing the part teachers can play in the world today, Dr. van Loon asserted they could prepare for a better civilization by making it a happier one for children.

Others who spoke included Dr. William T. Foster, director of the Pollak Research Foundation at Newton, Mass.; Dr. Stanley High, world traveler, and Lieut. George O. Noville, aide to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd in the antarctic.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly overcast tonight and Sunday, with slightly lower temperatures; moderate west and northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, colder tonight; Sunday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy, slightly colder tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds; weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	52	New Orleans	62	74
Bermuda	64	72	New York	48	54
Chicago	52	64	Norfolk	46	54
Denver	38	46	Philadelphia	40	54
Helena	36	62	St. Louis	54	62
Jacksonville	56	72	St. Paul	46	64
Kansas City	48	52	San Francisco	54	76
Los Angeles	64	86	Washington	48	56
Miami	76	82			

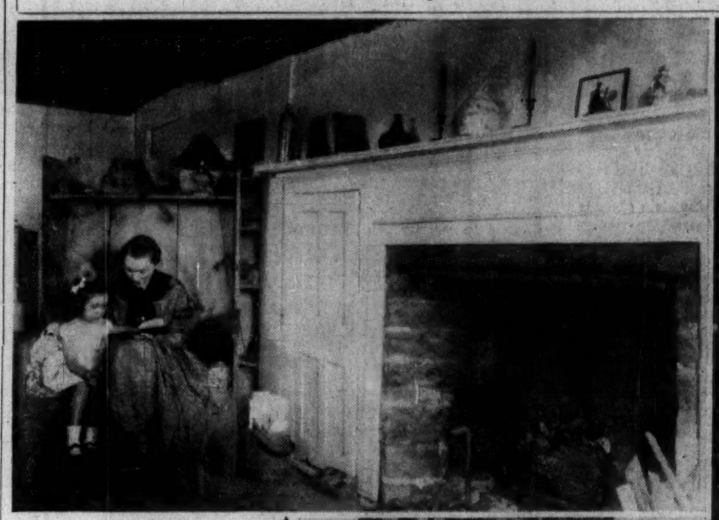
A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 26.
B—Maximum, Oct. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:36 p. m., height, 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 10:46 a. m., height, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:17 p. m.

Tells Story of Two Centuries in One Family



Wide World

Bartlett House, Essex, Conn.

Upper Left—Mary and Her Mother Mrs. Margaret Bartlett In a "Sofa or Settee" In the 200 Year Old Bartlett House. Upper Right—James Lord Pratt, Representing the Eighth Generation, Owner and Operator of "Pratt's Village Smithy," Considered the Oldest Business Establishment in the United States Still Operated by One Family, Displaying Some of the Replicas of Antique Hardware, Which he Mounted on a Board as an Example of His Work. Lower—Mary and Mrs. Margaret Bartlett at the Table in the Dining Room of Their Home.

Old Bartlett Home In Connecticut Town Has Long History

Typical of a small Connecticut town, Essex possesses a good deal of ancient tradition, much of which centers around the 200-year-old Bartlett House, which is being restored by Mr. and Mrs. George Bartlett and James Lord Pratt, eighth generation of "village smithies" in the little community.

Old-fashioned cooking implements, a high-backed wooden settee, benches instead of chairs and other furnishings and decorations bring a rich but simple atmosphere to this beautiful old manse, set in the Connecticut hills. For two years, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have been restoring the place to its "ancient glory."

Mr. Pratt's blacksmith shop is said to be the oldest business establishment in the United States still operated by one family. The pageant of American progress has in a sense passed through the doors of the little shop in Essex. Hardware, fireplace utensils, then horseshoes, and finally parts of carriages and wagons were all made at one time at the Pratt shop.

With the coming of the automobile, it looked as though hardware manufacturing over an ancient forge might become a thing of the past. But practical Mr. Pratt merely turned back the clock 300 years and is now making reproductions of antique implements and decorative wares—the products of the first Pratt who settled in Essex and opened a blacksmith shop.

Ford Bans Liquor Sales In Gift of Park to City

DEARBORN, Mich., Oct. 26 (AP)—Henry Ford is giving this city a 20-acre public park—with one string attached.

William T. Gregory, head of the Ford real estate department, said the deed would contain a clause prohibiting sale of beer or liquor on the property.

Soil Erosion Project Started in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNISTON, Ala.—A gigantic soil erosion experiment to restore 25,000 acres of devastated Alexandria Valley farm lands back to fertility has been launched here with the establishment of offices for federal officials in charge and employment of 23 men taken from the county relief rolls.

Officials said more than 100 would be employed on the project in addition to the entire personnel of the new CCC camp established near Alexandria. Maps will be drawn of the area where conservation work is under way, soils will be tested, underbrush and trees planted, and terracing done.

Homemade Surveyor's Outfit Wins 'Yankee Ingenuity' $500

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 26 (AP)—William R. Ahern, 18, son of Mrs. Adeline R. Ahern of this city, is the winner of the "Yankee Ingenuity" price of $500 at Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The device for which he was awarded the prize is a combination transit and stadia, built of parts of junked radio receivers, washing machines and vacuum cleaners. Also it contains various parts purchased at a total cost of $2.50 in the hardware department of the 5 and 10-cent store.

Ahern started building the transit and stadea while he was a senior last year at the South High School. A teacher in the physics department suggested that the device might win consideration in the "Yankee ingenuity" contest at Tech, whereupon Ahern devoted himself to its completion, with the winning of the prize as his objective. He spent about 100 hours in spare time labor at home in a shop in the basement. He is the second Worcester boy to receive the prize since its was established as an annual ward by Dr. Henry J. Fuller, Tech '95, in 1928.

Mr. Ahern is a member of the freshman class and is taking a course in electrical engineering.

Roads Plan Daily Florida Expresses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—Florida expresses are the latest indices of business improvement here. Two railroads—the Pennsylvania and the Illinois Central — announced that they are planning to run their crack trains from Chicago to Florida daily this year, instead of three times a week, as was done last year.

It is "in response to improved business conditions and public demand," says the Illinois Central, that it is arranging for daily service, January to April, on its Floridan, a seasonal de luxe train. The Floridan has been operated every winter since 1921. For 10 years it was run daily during the tourist season, but in 1931 officials decided that conditions warranted only three trips a week.

The Pennsylvania Railroad promises similar improvements in service on its Florida Arrow. Last year the Arrow, like the Floridan, was triweekly. This year it is to be daily and is to travel on faster schedules.

An increase of from 10 to 20 per cent in the volume of travel is expected.

Oath Law Called 'Silly' By Harvard School Dean

BANGOR, Maine, Oct. 26 (AP)—Only once in the two-day convention of the Maine Teachers' Association, which closed here last night, did a speaker mention the teachers' allegiance oath which has stirred Massachusetts educators for months.

Dean Henry W. Holmes of Harvard's Graduate School of Education commented: "Making teachers take oaths of loyalty is a silly substitute for raising the standards of their preparation."

Member of Japanese House of Peers Finds Culture Plays Part in Peace

Terming it the "lubricant" of international intercourse, Count Aysake Kabayama, member of the Japanese House of Peers and noted industrialist, asserted last night that an appreciation of culture seems to be the only basis upon which the nations of today can meet in a friendly manner.

Feeling that the clash of nationalistic desires has become so great that an economic accord seems almost impossible, Count Kabayama said that the only hope for an international understanding lies in the fuller realization of each nation's individuality as expressed through its culture.

Count Kabayama, who is vice-president of the Japanese American Society, is touring the United States in an effort to encourage a greater knowledge of Japan here, which he asserts is woefully false and inadequate. He feels that Japan has been an importer to western culture for so long that the time has now come when she should foster a better knowledge of herself in the western world.

Only a full co-operation of Japan, the United States and Great Britain can bring peace to the troubled world of eastern Asia and especially to China, which Count Kabayma said, is too inert to rise of herself and needs a determined aid from those best suited to help her.

While deploring the present Russo-Japanese tension in northern China, the Count, whose grasp of world affairs led him to be appointed as adviser to the Japanese delegation to the London Naval Conference, voiced the opinion that the preservation of peace north of the Yalu River, which he termed "Japan's life-line," is vital to his country and that no hostile power can be allowed to menace it.

In his travels the Count has observed that the entire world is more greatly concerned over the preservation of peace than ever before, and that concerted efforts are being made to preserve it.

The Count, a graduate of Amherst College, received his Doctor's Degree there Thursday evening. Although having spent a large part of his time in Japan's steel and iron industry, he has always found time to visit America and to preserve his many college contacts here.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Roosevelt	New York, Oct. 30	Oct. 29, 8:00 pm	Oct. 30, 11 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manukai	San Francisco—Nov. 6	Nov. 1, 4:00 pm	Nov 1, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco—Nov. 12	Nov 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro—Nov. 14	Nov. 9, 4:00 pm	Nov. 9, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Coolidge	San Francisco—Nov. 2	Oct. 28, 4:00 pm	Oct. 28, 7:30 pm

Eight Vast Milky Ways Shown By Mt. Wilson's Powerful Eye

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26 (AP)—Next time you look at the Milky Way, let your mind's eye run beyond the haze of light and you will visualize a great pocket in space described last night at Yale University by Dr. Edwin P. Hubble of Mt. Wilson observatory.

The pocket is composed of eight other milky ways—or star swarms which in size are relatives of our own Milky Way. The pocket they form is elliptical.

They are a clan off by themselves, separated by immense distances from the nearest of the other 100,000,000 nebulae within seeing range of the 100-inch telescope on Mt. Wilson, California.

Earth—and its Milky Way—are off at one end of this elliptical clan. Three of the nearest members can be seen on clear nights with the naked eye, as patches of light in the sky.

Two of these can be seen only from the Southern Hemisphere. They are the large and the small Magellanic clouds. The large cloud, Dr. Hubble said, is 85,000 light years distant. Its diameter about 11,000 light years. The small cloud is 95,000 light years distant and about 6000 light years broad.

The other visible neighbor is seen overhead in the Northern Hemisphere—a great elliptical thing. Half the size of the moon, known as Messier 31; it is 680,000 light years away. Its diameter is 100,000 light years, which is the size of the Milky Way which holds the earth.

A few thousand light years away from M 31 are two smaller nebulae, Messier 32 and NGC 205.

At 720,000 light years out lies the sixth companion of the Milky Way, a nebula 12,000 light years in diameter known as Messier 33.

The remaining two are NGC 6822, 530,000 light years distant and 3200 in diameter, and IC 1616, distance unmeasured.

Seen in telescopes all eight are composed of the same types of stars as the Milky Way. There are three other nebulae which may belong to this same pocket, but which have not been surely placed yet.

Canadian Reindeer Herd Settles Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta—Canada's herd of reindeer which were brought to the Mackenzie River Delta in a hazardous five-year overland trek from Alaska are settling right down to domesticity and raising families, as A. E. Porsild of Ottawa, superintendent of the reindeer camp, reports that 840 fawns have been added to the herd since it reached its new Arctic home last March. This brings the the total of the herd to 3064 after accounting for the 150 animals which were used as meat supplies for the missions at Aklavik.

The Canadian Government has established this reindeer herd in the Arctic as a permanent food supply for the Eskimos who are wards of the Dominion, in order that they will no longer be dependent on the uncertain migrating herds of caribou.

When the main herd has increased to 5000 animals it will be possible to take 1000 head annually to supply food to all the northern police detachments, missions, and to destitute natives and still have enough live animals to distribute among the young apprenticed Eskimos, who are to be trained as tenders.

Deficit of Railroad Serving Maine Drops From $232,835 to $42,283

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 26 (AP)—A deficit of $17,944 in September, after fixed charges, and a drop in the month's revenues, as compared with September, 1934, due partly to subnormal potato shipments, was reported today by the Maine Central Railroad.

The nine months' showing, the road reported, was much better this year than last, the figures showing a deficit of $42,283 for the first nine months of 1935, as against a deficit of $232,835 in the corresponding period last year.

Loss in September

The September deficit compared with a net income of $51,851 in September, 1934.

"Shipments of potatoes were considerably below normal in September this year," the report stated, "resulting in a drop in revenue from such shipments of about $12,000. Increased revenue from other freight, and increases in express and passenger receipts, kept the drop in total revenue this September, as compared to last, to $6780."

The road reported an increase of $43,600 in operating expenses this September, as compared to last, due to an increase in maintenance of equipment and "additional charges because of rising costs of materials and restoration of a wage reduction, which was in effect in September last year."

Yale Is to Offer Five Fellowships

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26 (AP)—Yale officials announced last night that five fellowships, established under the Charles and Julia Henry Fund will be offered this year to American students. The fund was founded by the will of the late Lady Julia Henry "in the earnest hope and desire of cementing the bonds of friendship between the British Empire and the United States."

She stipulated that "the income be applied to the provision of fellowships "for British subjects tenable at American universities and for American subjects tenable at English institutions."

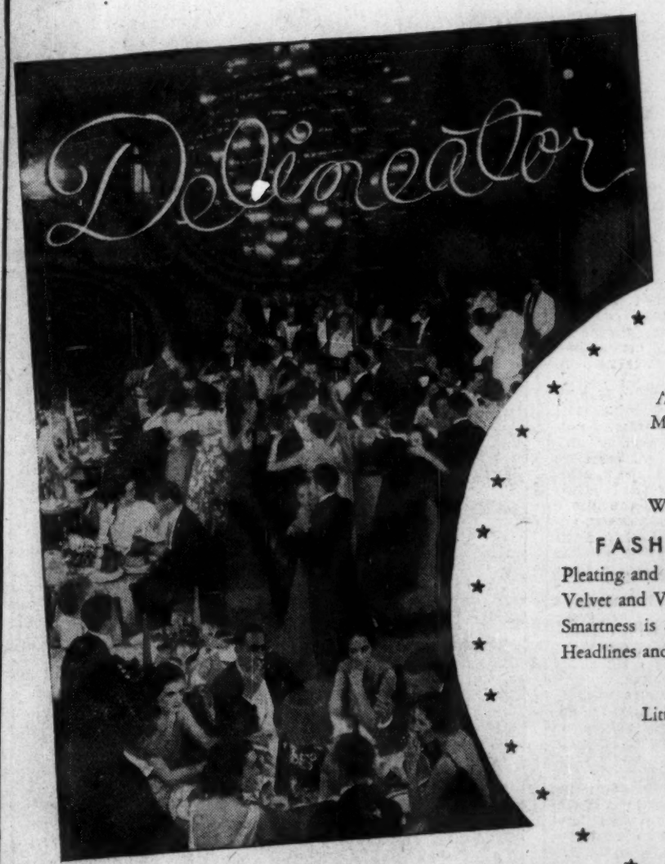
The fellowships are for one year at Oxford or Cambridge and have a value of 500 pounds each. Candidates must be unmarried American citizens, men or women.

Out Today

THE HIGH HAT NUMBER

15¢

AT YOUR NEWSSTAND



FEATURES
Adventures of an Interviewer
Mrs. Roosevelt's New Kitchen

BEAUTY
The Divining Rod
Would You Be Extra Elegant?

FASHIONS
Pleating and Draping
Velvet and Velveteen
Smartness is Simplicity
Headlines and Necklines

FICTION
Bluebeard's Last Wife
Shoot the Chutes
Next to Biggest (for children) and four other stories

HOME MAKING
Little House
Winter Pies
De Luxe on a Shoe String

CHILD CARE
Don't Raise a Snob

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DELINEATOR

Townsend Group Calls on Congress To Enact Its Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 — Whether or not the Townsendites are to be a factor in the coming political campaign, one fact appears clear as they gather here—6000 strong—in their first national convention: They believe they are.

Middle class men and women from all corners of the country overflowing the largest Chicago hotel, the Stevens, the Townsend Plan folks are an enthusiastic group. A slogan hung on the wall of the convention hall reads: "Enact the Townsend Plan in this Congress or Elect Townsend Men for the Next." Their only concern on the opening day was to find a hall big enough to hold the surprising crowd, which had to be accommodated with loudspeakers in the corridors.

Delegates from the thousands of Townsend clubs seated here listen with rapt interest to the expounding of the plan they know by heart.

Maximum of $200

"We propose to pay a maximum of $200 a month to every American citizen, man or woman, 60 years of age or over, who agrees to spend the money every 30 days as received, and who agrees to give up any remunerative employment which they may have, and who do not possess a criminal record," said Dr. Clinton Wunder, keynoter. "We propose to finance this by a 2 per cent transaction tax which investigation reveals is ample to accomplish our purpose."

Dr. Wunder, youngish, well-dressed, a forcible speaker, was continually interrupted with applause and shouts of approval. The enormous audience applauded his militant figures of speech: "We must think of ourselves as an army." "These fighting troops, armed with ballots, represent enough votes to elect any Congress or any President they choose in 1936 and their numbers are being added to every hour."

But they reserved their most sustained cheers for his predictions that their forces would soon be directed to Congress:

"The gentlemen now in charge in Washington have had their chance to prove what they could do and they have failed. We now give them a chance to adopt our Plan. We do not threaten them, but we properly petition them to obey the mandate of the people. If they fail we are prepared to replace them with others who will not fail us."

Less Militant

Far less militant was quiet Dr. Townsend's address to the convention Thursday evening. Dr. Townsend doesn't argue for his plan; he presents it with complete assurance, in conversational tone.

"Poverty breeds ignorance and ignorance breeds crime," he said. "Poverty must be abolished. It will be abolished. . . . We shall abolish warfare by this simple system, for the incentive of war will be removed. . . . We will be able to satisfy our needs for material things as easily as we get water by turning on the tap. . . . We will double the volume of business we have today. We propose not to have any more poor. . . ."

Dr. Townsend ended his speech without any change from his conversational tone. "Don't let anyone tell you it is impossible, that it must not be, because it has to be."

Townsend Leaders Spent $585,446 in Campaign

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend's campaign for old-age pensions took in $636,795.32 in 15 months, the Californian's followers were told at their first annual convention yesterday.

Its directors spent, in pushing their drive, a total of $585,446.42 in that time, said Ray S. McAlister, reading the financial report.

Dr. Townsend himself received $7532.75, the report said, including expenses, Mr. McAlister estimated at "about $74 a week." The co-founder of the Townsend plan, R. E. Clements, former Long Beach (Calif.) real estate man, was paid a few dollars less—$7517.22, for the 15 months.

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What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

IN A recent play, the hero, a concert pianist, is so rude as to make an operatic tenor admit that he does not know the key of an aria he has lately sung. The pianist indeed seems to hold the opinion that singers, and especially tenors, have, apart from their phenomenal voices, no serious claim to musical attention.

This opinion is not original with that pianist; but it must be conceded that those who hold it are guilty of exaggeration. No one, for example, could maintain that Lotte Lehmann has not musical intelligence of a high order, in addition to a voice of great beauty and power. That is why she attained to such artistic heights in singing songs by Wagner and Strauss with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the afternoon of Oct. 25. That, and the fact that Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra, accompanying her, were at one with her in musical understanding. The songs were "Schmerzen," "Im Treibhaus" and "Träume," by Wagner, and Strauss's "Allerseelen," "Zueignung" and "Heimliche Aufforderung." Each was sung with full appreciation of its poetic mood and musical values.

Conductor and orchestra had distinguished themselves earlier by their performance of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, which opened this third program of the season. It was the kind of interpretation that, without distortion, makes such a familiar score as this sound fresh and novel. The dew seems still upon it. Its beauty and vitality are revealed anew. Nor would this be possible without the co-operation of such a virtuosic orchestra. All that the conductor demanded in line, molding, nuance, was given with the subtlest flexibility. A superb performance.

To close, the "Poem of Ecstasy," which had a performance just as expert, but with what different musical results. Scriabin is the Cecil de Mille of music. It is a pity that the two men could not have been collaborators. What colossal epics would they not have produced between them.

Three programs without a novelty; nor does a new work appear on the fourth program. Dr. Koussevitsky evidently was serious when he announced that he would devote more attention to masterpieces and less to experiments. The policy no doubt will please many conservative subscribers. It may also cause discontent in the ranks of the advance guard. You cannot, the conductor may say, please everybody, and perhaps it's time to give the conservatives what they would object to hearing called a break. Also—though the conductor might be too modest to say this—it is a pleasure to hear him and his orchestra play anything. Even Scriabin. L. A. S.

Jordan Marsh Exhibition

ASSOCIATED American Artists have sent a special collection of prints by American graphic artists which are being shown in the picture department of the Jordan Marsh Annex. The particular feature of this display is that the prints have been offered at a uniform, nominal sum, far below the customary estimate. The project was initiated by this co-operative group, organized in conjunction with other movements to stimulate interest in ownership of art of strictly American origin.

While we are in accord with the desire to popularize the print, and bring it into wider circulation, we feel that American artists would do better to stimulate public interest through the quality of their workmanship and not by means of tidy slogans. In the arts the factor of differentiation should be good, or bad; not American or foreign. By erecting walls around our artists, we are engendering weakness in their performance.

The group at Jordan Marsh's contains some fine examples. It is happily almost entirely free of potboilers, although a few sweetish items have been included. There are landscapes and genre subjects, demonstrating the latitude of printmaking. John S. Curry provides a trapeze subject from the circus, entitled "The Missing Leap." Adolf Dehn contributes an atmospheric landscape. From J. Margulies there are some good portraits. Irwin Hoffman represents the Mexican scene with some lively depictions of group singing, playing and dancing. Thomas Benton, Gordon Grant, M. Ryerson, T. Knowles Hare are among other contributors.

The exhibition contains work of the first quality. It discloses the enterprise and spirited nature of American graphic artists. They are to be commended for undertaking an enterprise the character of which helps to break down the stilted and snobbish methods of display and salesmanship that have made the living artist so prohibitive to the public. D. A.

How to Look at Ballet

TIMELY to hand comes a little primer of ballet by still another enthusiast, Irving Deakin. "To the Ballet (exclamation point)" (New York-Dodge. $1.50) is sponsored by Impresario Hurok in a praiseful preface and introduced by John Van Druten in a foreword on ballet's particular, swift ensorcellement for him.

This slight volume is frankly elementary, giving briefly the history of ballet's development, from old Italian to modern Russian, and compactly the synopses of the ballets now actively in the repertoire of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe. It should be very useful to the layman for whom ballet is a discovery yet to be made, and moderately so to the partially initiated adventurer.

The glossary of technical terms could well be extended to a more comprehensive list. A page of pronunciations takes the consonantal Russian hurdles. There is an index, some portrait plates of the famous in this separate world, and a not too successful chart of the basic five positions of the feet. An addition of the arm positions might be helpful. M. L.

IN FLORIDA

BUY YOUR ICE FROM THE TRUCKS WITH THE ORANGE OVAL EMBLEM

Moffett Field Shift To Army Protested

SUNNYVALE, Calif., Oct. 26 (AP)—Moffett Field, the navy's dirigible base, was joined to the army yesterday.

Protests from civic organizations of the San Francisco Bay area were made; for as a dirigible base several hundred more men would be quartered at Sunnydale, and it would be a tourist attraction, whereas as an army field it would be just another airport. One of the protests was made by Frederick S. Supple, chairman of the Citizens' Committee which raised about $250,000 to help buy the site.

"We put up our money for a dirigible base," he said, "not for a so-called army lighty-than-air-base, with a couple of blimps which could hop around inside the great hangar like a flea in a sugar bowl."

The hangar is big enough to house four or five football fields, side by side. The door alone is 190 feet high and costs an average many's salary for the week to open and close.

'Total Exclusion' Tariff Advocated by Borah

MOSCOW, Idaho, Oct. 26 (AP)—A tariff policy of "total exclusion," to protect the domestic market for American products was advocated by Senator William E. Borah Oct. 24 in the first speech of his north Idaho tour.

"A high tariff is necessary for maintenance of the market for our products," he declared. "The United States is our market and must be protected. I am in favor of raising the tariff to a point of total exclusion of foreign products, if necessary to maintain that market."

Beauty of Pennsylvania's Foliage Is Enhanced by Historic Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 25—Warren Van Dyke, Pennsylvania secretary of highways, is today embarked on a unique campaign, aimed at tempting automobilists into the autumn woods while the keystone State is clothed in its most colorful garments. In order to encourage woodland excursions, Mr. Van Dyke has undertaken to describe various forest areas in Pennsylvania.

"The appeal of the season is not restricted to any one section," he says in an article sent out to the newspapers. "Every grove and woodland across the State is participating in this annual spectacle. Improved roads offer easy access to every section.

"For those who prefer their mountain scenery more rugged, the south-central section has special appeal. In the vicinity of Bedford, on the Lincoln Highway, one may see some of the most attractive foliage of the State.

This picturesque area dates its history from 1731, when French and English traders first came into Indian country. One of the traders, Robert Ray, established a trading post bearing his name—Raystown—in 1750. After six years, a fort was erected and named for Fort Raystown. This name was changed a year later to Fort Bedford in honor of the Duke of Bedford. The fort became an important center during General Forbe's campaign, when troops, supplies and munitions passed this way.

Sugar Order Called Help to Speculator

DETROIT, Oct. 26 (AP)—An order issued by the sugar section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration concerning the importation of sugar from Cuba and other producing centers was challenged by United State Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R. Mich.) yesterday as a boon to sugar speculators and importers.

In a message to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in Washington, Senator Vandenberg asked for a prompt review of the sugar import order, declaring that it was "interpreted to permit the entry and distribution of the 1936 quota of sugars from Cuba and other external points, although domestic beet and cane quotas are yet unfilled for 1935."

FOUNDATIONS

Down . . . deep down to solid rock goes the foundation for a towering structure of steel and stone. Similarly, the foundation of The Sun's success as an advertising medium goes down to bed-rock fundamentals . . . to the purchasing power of the people who read it . . . the New Yorkers who have the means to satisfy their many needs and the intelligence to appreciate good merchandise.

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NEW YORK

Ewing Galloway.

Vagrant Memories of a Super

MY MEMORIES as a super date back to *ci-devant* and *antebellum* days when I was a schoolboy. Then the English Department of the University of Pennsylvania had a monopoly on the suping in Philadelphia. To supe or not to supe was one of the perks of an English instructor's job; and ordinarily, for those operas in which few supers were required, the brotherhood was pretty tight. But for "Aïda" there was need of numbers. "Aïda" gave me my chance, by initiation into the fraternity of supers. It is pleasant now to remember those days: the dinner at the Automat; the street-car ride up to North Broad Street; and then the stage doors of the Metropolitan Opera House, portals of music and romance.

The next year I went to Harvard and found that the Metropolitan comes annually to Boston for an engagement of two weeks. I found the suping in Boston less of a closed corporation, more of a free-for-all line-up of students sprinkled with a few adventurous instructors.

* * *

WE DRESSED IN a large common room, leaving our clothes in individual piles on the long benches. The costumes were prickly and itchy, and they had no pockets. My horn-rimmed spectacles were particularly troublesome. Not only was there the problem of their disposal, but I was always fearful I should forget to take them off before walking on, appearing on the stage like Harold Lloyd in a costume movie. Dressed and carrying the inevitable spear or pike, we joined the milling, madding mob on the large stage. Occasionally we had rehearsals, but not often; usually we waited in the wings, getting in everybody's way until told what to do. Stagehands putting the final touches on sets; electricians, modern Laocoöns in the toils of their wires, setting up and adjusting lights; an assistant conductor rehearsing what was later to be an off-stage chorus; assorted chorus men and women looking large in their costumes; a principal with an early entrance mi-mi-ing aloof in the wings, tuning up the precious instrument of his voice—a multi-colored, many-languaged world over which the fat dress-suited stage manager, who looked like Edward Arnold in the rôle of a prosperous politician, ruled with the absolute power of a dictator.

It was all very like the movies. At the last moment, Maestro Moranzoni would appear backstage to make sure all was in readiness.

"Pronti?" he would inquire of the hustling, perspiring stage manager.

"Si, pronti, Maestro."

Exit Maestro, applause in a crescendo-diminuendo wave, silence, and then the opening strains of the overture sounding faint through the mighty curtain.

* * *

I WELL REMEMBER one particular performance of "Aïda." Everyone knows the finale of Act II. Radames, that martial Mussolini of pre-Roman days, has gone forth and repelled the Ethiopians from the very walls of Thebes. He returns from his victory preceded by soldiers, prisoners, war chariots, banners, sacred vessels, images of the gods—all the trappings of a triumph. Stage right of the Triumphal Arch, a queer, absentminded-looking Harvard instructor and I held up one of the huge images of the gods, he in front, I in the rear. Another god, held up by two other supers, flanked the other side of the Arch. Halfway through the long scene in which the priests and the people argue over the fate of Amonasro—the Haile Selassie of the time of the Pharaohs—while Aïda, Amneris, and Radames at the top of their voices shout their private problems to the world, Harvard whispered back to me that he could no longer hold up the confounded god. Fearful of the vengeance, not of the god, but of the stage manager, I *sotto-voce:* "Hold up your end, Harvard!" exhorting him by all that he held dear—his mastery of the Indo-European vowels, his seventeen-pound dissertation on the final *e* in Chaucer—not to let the god down! Stiffened by my appeal, Harvard held. When the blaring trumpets finally rang down the curtain, Isis was still in her proud place on our bent, but not broken shoulders.

In the Spring of 1916 Pavlowa brought her ballet and an opera company for an engagement of three weeks. During this engagement Dick Smith and I, by virtue of experience and diplomacy, became head supers, drawing all the choicest rôles. Smith was a tall, rangy freshman from the State of Washington. He, also, as a super was *aficionado.* Now not only did I carry a smuggler's pack in "Carmen," sit agog before the play within the play in "Pagliacci," dance ring around the rosy before the Café Momus in "La Bohème," stout chorus women swinging on the tails of my uniform, I had solo parts. Alone on the stage with Zenatello, I held a candle behind that *tenore robusto* while he roared forth one of the great arias from "Otello," the nearest I shall ever come to singing myself to the accompaniment of a hundred musicians. That was a really stirring experience. Standing close behind him, I sang in him, part of me, too, soaring over the wall of sound which thundered up from the orchestra pit. I could see the veins in his neck swell with the long high notes and feel the vibrant tension in his body.

* * *

IN AUBER'S "MASANIELLO," Smith and I shared another brief but glorious moment. The script of this opera is a marvelous mixture of revenge, revolution, and a conveniently erupting Vesuvius for a final curtain, such as only the prolific M. Scribe could concoct. In the first act the plot of the opera dictates that Fenella (Pavlowa) shall attempt to enter a church. Stationed as soldiers, one on each side of the church door, Smith and I were there to keep her out. As Pavlowa approached us, beating her body vainly against the wall of villagers who lined the way of a procession, we trembled with excitement. Our big moment neared—arrived. We seized her, we dragged her fighting—really fighting—diagonally across the deep stage to the wings. There we released her, lapsing reluctantly back into our unimportant selves.

The Metropolitan will be here again this season. But now, when the trumpet blows, I stir but do not answer. I think of the trouble of the trip into the city, the sometimes fruitless wait in line, the itchy costumes. The truth of the matter is, suping is for the eager young. I live in my memories (have I not held a candle to Zenatello and acted with the divine Pavlowa?); the quiet pleasure of recollection has replaced the flush and fervor of action. I buy my seats. I watch other, younger men tread the boards that once were the floor of my triumphs. A little regretfully, I realize that my days as a super are over.

HORACE REYNOLDS

We Made Our Way Up-Stream

WE CAME upon the river by surprise. Where the sandy road dipped downhill among the pines and beeches, there was not a sign of its presence; but, when we had reached level ground, there came a sudden glint of silver across the beds of ferns and meadowsweet and then, soft and plaintive, the unexpectedness of running water. It was the Avon.

Clear and sparkling, it rippled through the interlacing shadows of the trees, sliding over smooth ledges of rock, bubbling into nooks and crannies among the boulders, and foaming out again to pour over sharp and pebbly shallows. Further along, the road crossed the river by a stone bridge and, climbing a hill on the other side, left it behind in its secluded valley. But we had caught its spell. The road no longer lured our feet—it was the water that drew us.

We stood on the bridge, with our arms on the broad parapet, and peered over at the clear depths below. How still the water was just there! All sorts of tiny ferns grew in the crevices of the stone, and from one buttress a clump of musk leaned forth, looking down at its own sunny yellow reflection.

A slightly worn path threaded through the flowering summer grasses and tall hazels that fringed the banks. We took it and, pushing our way through brier and thorn, skirting thickets of alder and sallow-willow, brushing through wildernesses of meadowsweet and cow-parsley, slowly but surely we wended our way upstream.

Not far beyond the bridge the river narrowed, and the rocky banks closed in higher and steeper on either side. The path took us slantwise up a miniature precipice, and then led us gradually down again to a point where the pent-up torrent suddenly burst magnificently through rocky jaws to tumble in spouts and whirls of foam over steps and ledges of rock. Here the ground was damp with spray and wet stones, twisted roots and beds of fallen leaves, made slippery footing. Step by step we moved cautiously beneath the dipping boughs, while the river swirled on beside us, struggling along rocky gullets choked with leaves and driftwood, surging madly into pebbly pools and gliding calmly under shady steeps lined with moss, ferns, and ivy.

At one point the path disappeared, and the steep banks were impenetrable; but the river was shallow just there, so we paddled. How icy the water was! It swirled and eddied about us, making a perpetually moving brilliance in the cool green gloom. The trees hung like great canopies over the water, staining it with their color and making deep caverns of shade where twisted tree-trunks, polished and worn by the current, assumed grotesque shapes.

Once a sudden shrill "kee-kee-kee" rang out from the bushes ahead of us, and a kingfisher shot across the river to disappear upstream—a mere streak of silver; but in our mind's eye we saw the bird as we knew him in the bird book, with his lovely sapphire tints and buff and rose-colored breast.

Toward midday, as we sat on a boulder eating our lunch, a sudden trill of song surprised the stillness. There was something familiar about the exquisite cadences that followed—first a liquid jug-jug-jug, a delicate shake and trill, then one long low note. It was the nightingale! We sat still and presently we located the singer, not far away—near enough, even, for us to see his brown throat swelling as he sang. The song seemed sweeter, fuller, in this sunny morning hour, among the bright-faced flowers and the gentle stirring of green leaves, than by night.

The nightingale is well known as a lover of water. So we were not surprised when, continuing our way upstream, we came upon his nest in the mossy crutch of an overhanging oak. Grasping the bough to help us over the rocks, our fingers sank into something soft—otherwise we should never have noticed it, so skillfully woven it was. We paused a moment and heard the faint cheep-cheep of nestlings within. The nightingale's song paused, too, as if in suspense. But we passed on as if we had not seen, and the song was resumed slowly. Its sweet notes followed us far down the river, above the tossing of the waters.

It was near sunset when we finally turned homewards. Our last glimpse of the river showed us a tiny figure silhouetted against its silver gleam—a water rat, eating the white pith of a reed he had peeled. Bats were circling about the yellow evening sky, and from not far away came the sound of traffic on a main road.

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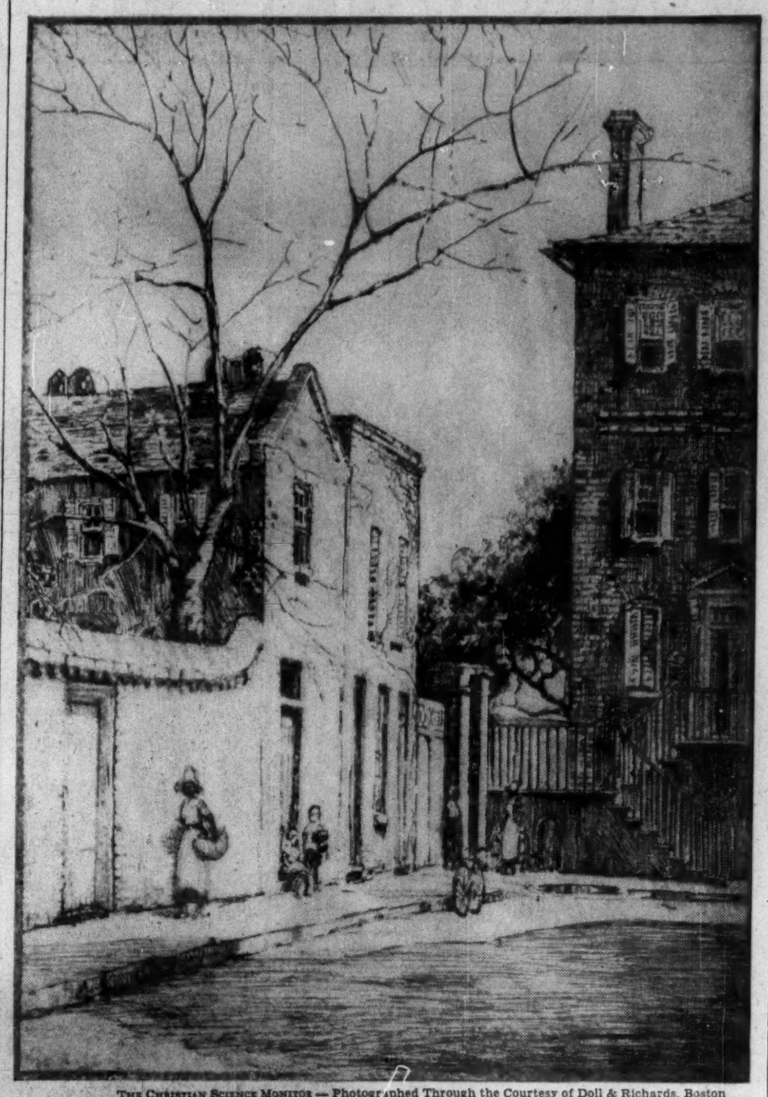

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photographed Through the Courtesy of Doll & Richards, Boston

SEQUESTERED CORNER IN CHARLESTON: *An Etching by Elizabeth O'Neill Verner*

SUBJECT matter for most graphic artists is something chosen in passing. They do landscapes and portraits, marines and genre scenes as they choose, at random. Elizabeth O'Neill Verner has concentrated her gifts on one locality. Her etchings and dry-points and colored drawings depict the people and scenes of Charleston, South Carolina. The entire collection of her pictures sums up the beauty of the houses, the grilled gateways, the old shacks. It throws light on the splendor and the impoverishment. The personnel is that of the Negroes seen wandering over the streets, absorbed in daily occupations. One learns as much about the tree forms and the scenic charm of Charleston from these well-wrought prints, as one does about the architectural forms.

"Sequestered Corner" is a typical scene. Two façades at right angles are disclosed, one flooded with light, the other darkened with shadow. Trees rise out of courtyards filling the open spaces. The bicycle, the natives conversing and walking along add a note of human activity which is welcome in what might otherwise seem a too strictly architectural theme.

D. A.

A Sample of Kipling's Small-Talk

THE other Degree Day luncheon was a delightful experience, for I sat between the Duke of Northumberland and Rudyard Kipling. I didn't talk much with the Duke, but his first remark to me was, "Do you shut your eyes if you go into a dark room?" I said I did, and he said, "Most extraordinary, so do I." The rest of his conversation was mostly addressed to Lady Rayleigh (Lord Rayleigh was then our Chancellor) who sat on his other side, but I couldn't help overhearing some of it, to my amusement and enjoyment. Motors were still in their infancy, and I heard the Duke say that the Duchess was nervous in one. Lady Rayleigh said, "But I think they *are* alarming. Aren't you frightened in one?" He said, "Frightened? I'm frightened in a hansom cab." . . .

Meanwhile, my acquaintance with Rudyard Kipling was progressing. His first remark as we sat down was, "Do you take away your husband's clothes before they're worn out?" I said, gravely, "Well, I have to, you know. When I married he had sixteen frock coats, all slightly worn. I had to take away some and make him wear out the rest." He sighed. "I know. When I married I had 365 shirts bought all over the world. I had to wear them out." Then I said, "You see, I've a son-in-law as well as a husband, so I'm rather experienced." With deep melancholy he said, "I've been a son-in-law myself," but later, for fear he'd been disloyal, and that I might take him seriously, he said, "As a matter of fact, my mother-in-law and I are very fond of each other." Presently, toasts were being drunk, and my husband was making little speeches about each of the Honorary Degree recipients. When he came to Rudyard Kipling, he said, "Next I come to someone who is indescribable"—his sentence continued—"for who can describe a poet?" but before he had time to add this Rudyard Kipling turned to me and said indignantly, "How would you like to be called that?" I said as soothingly as I could, "Oh, but it may mean anything, you know." He said, "I know, that's what I object to." When we parted at the end of luncheon he bowed as we shook hands and made a little civil speech about his pleasure in meeting me, and his final words were "And give my condolences to your son-in-law."—From "Sherborne, Oxford and Cambridge," by MRS. ERNEST STEWART ROBERTS. (London: Martin Hopkinson, Ltd.)

October Gale

THE leaves blow off in multitudes
And wing their glory down
Upon the children of the earth,
The pavements of the town

Gray squirrels hunt for hazel-nuts
And frisk their frosty tails;
While bright-cheeked boys and girls scuff by,
Or run with the wind like sails

Bright leaves in whispering multitudes
Blow high against the hedge;
And merry waves with snowy caps
Scallop the blue lake's edge.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOYT

Spiritual Law the Only Real Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ACQUAINTANCE with the divine facts of creation and with the nature of God as the only Lawgiver is essential in order that one may rightly distinguish between real law and a mistaken sense of law, and be able to meet and master the false claim of law. Without at least some measure of spiritual understanding, one is not prepared intelligently to distinguish between the real and the unreal, the true and the untrue, but is more or less deceived by the general belief in evil and the so-called laws of evil, with corresponding unhappy results. Christian Science reveals Spirit, Truth, and imparts the understanding that enables one to be law-abiding in the highest sense of the term.

Thus, when a Christian Scientist is confronted with varied claims of evil, whether pertaining to himself or another, his knowing of the truth of spiritual law enables him to check and master false belief, and thus to be a true friend to mankind.

"Whatever appears to be law, but partakes not of the nature of God, is not law, but is what Jesus declared it, 'a liar, and the father of it.' God is the law of Life, not of death; of health, not of sickness; of good, not of evil." So writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 259 of "Miscellaneous Writings." Christian Scientists accept the teaching of Christian Science that spiritual law is the only real law, and consequently assume the responsibility for their own proof of this fact.

Jesus accomplished his mighty works through the understanding and application of spiritual law, rebuking and annulling the false claim of law as material and evil. He utterly disregarded the popular belief in a material law that could result in disaster. Understanding that man was created to have dominion over all the earth and its hosts, he walked on the waves with the same freedom and safety that he trod the soil. He understood that God's law is the law of Love, always supporting and sustaining, and even "a desert place" could not tempt him to think otherwise. When faced there with a claim of lack, he proved that under the government of spiritual law abundance is provided.

Understanding the eternal law of Life, Jesus repudiated the notion that a material law makes death necessary and inevitable. When assailed with an aggressive threat of evil as having power to destroy him, he faced that threat with the calm assurance that spiritual law would sustain him and carry him safely to victory over death. He trusted the great Lawgiver of the universe because he understood the Lawgiver to be Love.

Let us consider some of the ways in which a Christian Scientist is privileged and enabled to be law-abiding in everyday affairs. Take the subject of sickness. Mortal belief may say that the victim has disregarded some material law. The Christian Scientist knows that God, who is Truth and Love, and of "purer eyes than to behold evil," is not the maker of a harmful law, and that, therefore, it is not law but a false belief. He denies the existence of any material law and declares that he is governed by God's law, the law of health and harmony. When the truth of his declarations is clearly realized, the result is a healing and a lessening of the belief in such so-called material law.

Take the subject of sin. A mortal may believe that a so-called law of sin makes such strong claims upon him that he yields to it, willingly or unwillingly. Here again, spiritual understanding makes the necessary correction. Since God is good and made man in His image and likeness, the real man has no capacity or desire to sin. Since God is Truth, man, His image and likeness, is not untruthful. And since God is also Love, He could not make man unloving, unkind, unmerciful, unjust.

Mortal belief may say that tobacco and intoxicants, if slightly indulged, have the power to create a desire for them, which desire may become irresistible. But man in the image and likeness of God is satisfied. He is not in need of anything outside of good to satisfy him. He has no desire to partake of anything that would separate him from God, good. As the individual grasps this spiritual truth, he knows that liquor and tobacco, not being expressive of good, have no temptation, pleasure, or attraction for him. Belief in false appetite vanishes as it is recognized that there is no real pleasure in sense indulgence. Thus, by claiming his spiritual birthright, an individual is lifted out of the thralldom of mesmeric sense claiming to operate as material thought or law.

"The Christian Scientist," writes Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 450), "has enlisted to lessen evil, disease, and death; and he will overcome them by understanding their nothingness and the allness of God, or good." This high task is appointed those who would acknowledge God in all their ways. The strict performance of this task requires constant watchfulness against apathy or indifference, against the temptation to forget or to be disobedient to the demands of spiritual law. And of necessity this endeavor includes the rejection of the suggestions of evil as law. It is the straight and narrow way of living, which Christ Jesus said leads to life eternal.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Loi spirituelle seule est réelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CONNAITRE les faits divins de la création et la nature de Dieu en tant qu'unique Législateur, cela est essentiel si l'on veut pouvoir distinguer la loi réelle d'avec le faux sens de loi, et maîtriser la fausse prétention de loi. Si l'on n'a pas une certaine mesure de compréhension spirituelle, on ne peut discerner avec intelligence le réel de l'irréel, le vrai du faux; mais on est plus ou moins trompé par la croyance générale au mal ou par les prétendues lois du mal, ce qui peut aboutir à des résultats malheureux. La Science Chrétienne révèle l'Esprit, la Vérité; elle donne la compréhension qui permet d'observer la loi dans la plus haute acception de ces termes.

Ainsi, quand un Scientiste Chrétien rencontre diverses prétentions du mal ayant trait soit à lui-même soit à autrui, sa connaissance de la loi spirituelle qu'il sait être vraie lui permet d'enrayer la fausse croyance et de la vaincre; il est donc vraiment l'ami du genre humain.

"Tout ce qui semble être une loi, mais ne participe point de la nature de Dieu, n'est pas une loi; c'est au contraire, comme Jésus l'a dit, un 'menteur et le père du mensonge.' Dieu est la loi de la Vie, non de la mort; de la santé, non de la maladie; du bien, non du mal." Voilà ce que déclare Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, à la page 259 de *Miscellaneous Writings.* Les Scientistes Chrétiens acceptent les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne; ils admettent donc que la loi spirituelle est la seule loi véritable, et qu'il leur incombe de prouver ce fait.

Jésus accomplissait ses grandes œuvres par l'intelligence et l'application de la loi spirituelle, réprouvant et annulant la fausse prétention d'une loi matérielle ou mauvaise. Il ne faisait aucun cas de la croyance populaire à une loi matérielle qui pût produire des effets désastreux. Comprenant que l'homme est créé pour avoir l'empire sur la terre et ce qui la peuple, il marcha sur les flots avec autant d'aisance et de sécurité que s'il avait parcouru la campagne. Il comprenait que la loi de Dieu est la loi de l'Amour, qui ne cesse de soutenir et de subvenir à tout; même dans "un lieu désert," il n'était pas tenté de croire autre chose. Sur les hauteurs de la Galilée, lorsqu'une prétention de manque se dressa devant lui, il prouva que le gouvernement de la loi spirituelle a prévu l'abondance.

Comprenant la loi éternelle de la Vie, Jésus répudia la notion d'une loi matérielle qui rendrait la mort nécessaire et inévitable. Assailli par la menace agressive selon laquelle le mal pouvait l'anéantir, il y fit face dans la calme assurance que la loi spirituelle le soutiendrait et le conduirait à la victoire sur la mort. Il mettait sa confiance dans le grand Législateur de l'univers, car il comprenait que ce Législateur est Amour.

Examinons certains des cas où le Scientiste Chrétien a le bonheur de pouvoir se conformer à la loi dans les circonstances journalières. Envisageons le sujet de la maladie. La croyance mortelle dit peut-être que la victime a transgressé certaine loi matérielle. Le Scientiste Chrétien sait que Dieu est Vérité, Amour; qu'Il a "les yeux trop purs pour voir le mal;" qu'Il n'est point l'auteur d'une loi nuisible, et que cette dernière est donc non pas une loi, mais une fausse croyance. Niant l'existence d'une loi matérielle, le disciple déclare que lui-même est gouverné par la loi divine, loi de santé et d'harmonie. Lorsque la vérité de ces déclarations est clairement comprise, il en résulte une guérison, une diminution de la croyance à la prétendue loi matérielle.

Envisageons maintenant le sujet du péché. Peut-être le mortel croit-il qu'une prétendue loi de péché a tant d'empire sur lui qu'il fléchit devant elle, soit volontairement soit à contre-cœur. Ici encore, la compréhension spirituelle opérera la correction nécessaire. Puisque Dieu est bon, puisqu'Il a créé l'homme à Son image et selon Sa ressemblance, l'homme réel n'a ni la faculté ni le désir de pécher. Dieu étant Vérité, l'homme, image et ressemblance de Dieu, doit être véridique. Et puisque Dieu est Amour, Il n'a pu créer un homme injuste, impitoyable, qui ne manifesterait ni l'amour, ni la bonté.

La croyance mortelle dit que l'usage du tabac et des boissons alcooliques tend à créer le désir de ces choses, qui par la suite peut devenir irrésistible. Mais l'homme, image ou ressemblance de Dieu, est satisfait. Il n'a pas besoin de chercher la satisfaction en dehors du bien. Il ne désire aucunement participer à des choses qui le sépareraient de Dieu, du bien. Celui qui saisit cette vérité spirituelle sait que l'alcool et le tabac n'ont pour lui ni tentation, ni plaisir, ni attrait, car ils n'expriment pas le bien. La croyance à des besoins factices s'évanouit lorsqu'on reconnait que céder aux demandes des sens ne procure aucun plaisir réel. S'il revendique son droit de naissance spirituel, le disciple échappe à l'esclavage du sens mesmérique qui prétend agir sous forme de pensée ou de loi matérielles.

"Le Scientiste Chrétien," écrit Mrs. Eddy à la page 450 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures),* "s'est engagé pour faire diminuer le mal, la maladie et la mort; et il en triomphera en en comprenant le néant, et la totalité de Dieu, le bien." Telle est la noble tâche de ceux qui veulent reconnaître Dieu dans toutes leurs voies. Pour bien l'accomplir, il faut une vigilance constante; il ne faut point céder à l'apathie, à l'indifférence, à la tentation d'oublier la loi spirituelle ou d'enfreindre ses dispositions. Tout cela implique nécessairement le rejet des suggestions qui représentent le mal comme une loi. S'efforcer de vivre ainsi, c'est suivre la voie droite et resserrée dont Jésus a dit qu'elle mène à la vie éternelle.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Autumn Beside A Hill-Guarded Lake

THIS is what I call a gray day. The sun seems to be away from home, and the tintless clouds, slow and heavy, hang sullenly below the mountain-tops, veritable loafers of the sky. . . .

There is a hint of chill in the air, and here and there a young maple has gone into the browns and reds under the first touch of the frost's silver hand and stands out, a lambent silhouette, against the background of forest green.

And, apart from the changes in expression on Nature's face, two great things have happened. Yesterday, while I was fishing, a cedar waxwing lit on my rod and executed a graceful trick in balancing—it was a pretty circus—and the day before that I drove a furlong with a butterfly perched on either rein waving glorious wings in the sunlight! I reckon that, as events go, these outrank in importance the fall of Port Arthur. They are certainly quieter and involved no greed, points which, in my thinking, are decidedly in their favor.

I wish your eyes might have been here just now to see what my eyes saw.

I am sitting very near to the edge of a hill-guarded lake. . . . The lake is as still and as quietly joyous as a human heart which has reached the end of its quest, and a moment ago, within ten feet of where I am sitting, a brook trout leapt clear of the water, traced the image of his beauty upon my retina, and then dropped back into the clear, cold water, leaving behind a hint of the hues and emotions which lie beneath the surface of this mountain lake. It was only a little joy and a fleeting one but it was real and clean and natural and worth while. . . .

The sandpiper tilting on the bar; the reed diamonded with mist; the echo of the woodman's halloo among the hills; the dependableness of Nature; these, with certain memories and certain hopes, comfort me. Even the grayness of this day is translated into brilliance in the vision with which you have endowed me.—From "The Things He Wrote to Her," by RICHARD WIGHTMAN. (New York: Century.)

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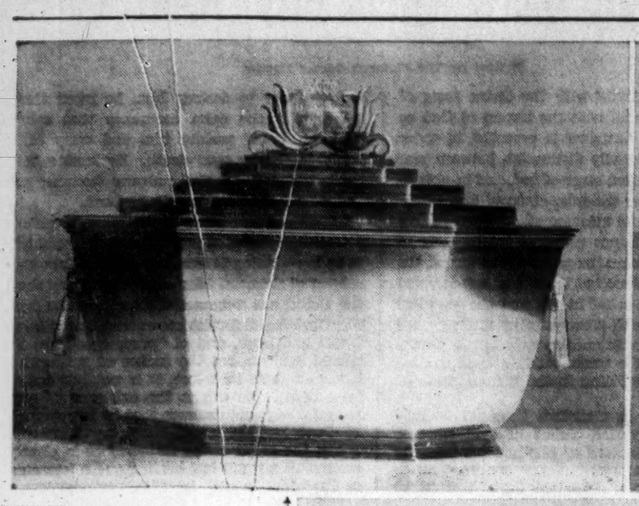
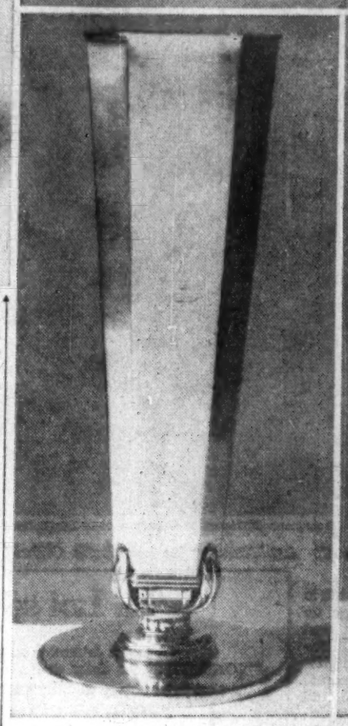
Architecture
Antiques

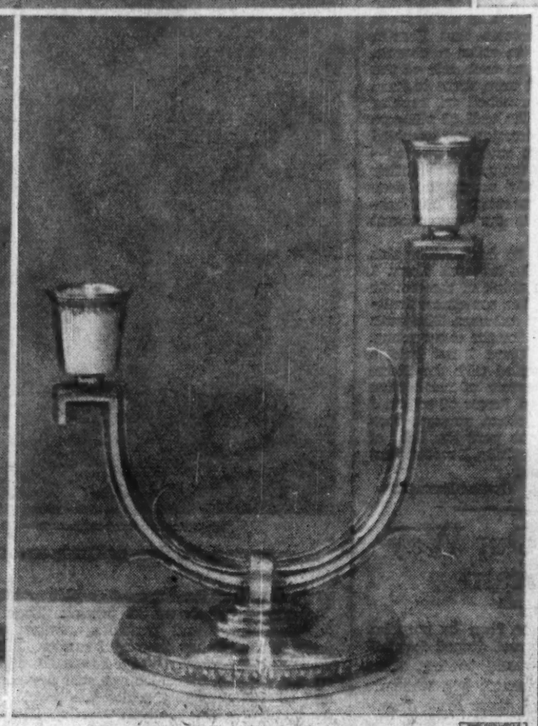
Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts







Honored by the royalty and nobility of Sweden through numerous commissions, Baron Erik Fleming of Stockholm, artist in hand-wrought silverware, also finds among the citizens of many countries customers for his original designs. Distinctly modern in character, they have a restraint and delicacy that often allies them with classic patterns.

In the upper row, at the left, is a covered vegetable dish bearing the crest of royalty or of the nobility and marked by its contemporary character. The graceful bowl at the center is, on the other hand, decidedly reminiscent of traditional standards. Sturdy simplicity and marked restraint in the decoration characterize the bowl at the right. Bearing the monogram of Gustavus Adolphus, the salt and pepper holder at the left, below, is noticeable for its simplicity of line, as the form follows its purpose. The vase and candelabra, while belonging definitely to contemporary standards, would appear at home with eighteenth-century furnishings.

Silversmith To Royalty

By Holger Lundberg

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

VISITORS to the Metropolitan Museum here may have noticed among some of the exhibits of modern silverware four pieces by the Swedish craftsman Erik Fleming, possibly with his title of Baron omitted. It was the first purchase by the institution of such work from this country and leads naturally to a desire to learn more of the maker's product. Beyond that we may like to know something of the artist-craftsman who conceived and executed the things.

As for his work, its character is fairly indicated by the selections that are pictured on this page. They seem quite modern in effect, yet they are without the striking departures from familiar types that are offered by many contemporary designers. More than a suggestion of classic forms gives them a respect for tradition that pleases conservative taste. With this there blends a vigorous impulse which is not at all a part of tradition, but rather asserts boldly the simplicity and utility that mark prevailing contemporary standards. This is a general comment, but it may be taken as applying to each article in the group.

He Aims for a Universal Style

This impression is strengthened when we learn from the man's own statement that he strives to bring out a personal, individual style, one which fits all interior decoration schemes, whether traditional or modern, and whose artistic value must be of a lasting nature. "Silver is much too expensive a metal to be used for the expression of a transient mode," in his opinion.

The road which has led this spare, low-voiced and ascetic-looking craftsman to his present position as one of the world's foremost modern silversmiths has been both rocky and winding. Born in an old noble family, famous in the history of Stockholm, Erik Fleming early showed signs of artistic talent, and determined to become a painter. His father, an army officer, soon decided that to dabble with colors was not a man-sized profession. He asked the boy to give up his foolish pursuit for "something worth while," and set him to work as a draftsman in an automobile plant.

He speaks with quiet grimness about this phase of his education, and yet admits that what he learned about precision in structural drawing has stood him in a good stead in his present work. But after three years he returned to Sweden in 1919 to become a pupil of the late Carl Wilhelmsson, a Swedish painter.

Began as a Casual Hobby

His father having made a hobby of craftsmanship, the son inherited a large equipment of wood and metal carving implements. These he began to use, at first as an aimless but pleasant hobby, but he soon learned to concentrate on little things of metal, that to his surprise his friends were eager to acquire. He did not regard himself as a trained silversmith, but rather as an enthusiastic dabbler in a fascinating and difficult art. So in 1923 he went to Paris, where he studied painting and drawing at leading schools, explored the collections of antique decorative arts in museums, and in London, became familiar with the priceless silver treasures in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Immediately upon his return to Stockholm, he began to work in earnest. At the same time he incorporated the name Borgila as the identification mark of his manufacture. It is the name of a small idyllic fjord in Bohuslän, on Sweden's west coast, beloved by his mother.

The business grew rapidly. "I have never advertised," he told me. "I wanted each article that left my studio to be so beautiful that it brought me orders for two more." This attitude, reminiscent of the methods employed by the ancient guild workers in silver, won for him a host of discriminating customers. Always interested in modern Swedish art and handicraft, the Swedish royal family supported him warmly, especially Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and his oldest son and namesake, as well as Prince Eugen, famous as a landscape painter.

He was ordered to make the table silver presented to Prince Gustaf Adolf when he married Princess Sibylla of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The service consisted of 700 pieces of flat silver, and 90 table decorations of various kinds, such as bowls, centerpieces, and candelabra. And when the Crown Prince last autumn prepared for his trip to the Near East, he commissioned Fleming to design a number of monogramed gold and silver articles which, on behalf of King Gustaf, he would present to the rulers of Turkey, Iran, Egypt, Iraq, and Ethiopia. In addition Fleming has also executed a large number of ceremonial pieces, ordered for birthdays and other anniversaries.

Spartan in character and habits, and almost fiercely devoted to his art, Fleming spends practically all his waking hours either in his studio or in his retail store, where his exquisite, strikingly original pieces are for sale. At first he fashioned every article himself, but as the enterprise grew he was obliged to depend on co-workers, of whom he now has 15. "Most of them," he related with satisfaction, "are young men who came to me as boys several years ago, and to whom I have taught the craft. I could well make use of several more, but I don't want to lose the contact with each article that leaves my studio." He personally makes all designs, and sculptures all models and detailed decorations and figures.

Intensely interested in studying what other countries are doing in his field, he spoke with enthusiasm of much he had seen in the United States, a country which he genuinely admires. "In no other land has the jeweler's art reached so high a level as in America," he stated with emphasis. "I have never seen more beautiful stone settings, rings, pendants, brooches, or bracelets anywhere. They are highly artistic in design, and technically superb." His praise for the American silver is almost equally unreserved. "Here, too," he said, "the technical perfection is evident, both in the factory products and in the handmade articles. Although the patterns sometimes are a bit dull and conventional, I always admire the excellent finish of American silver—not least that of the machine-made pieces."

Your Furnace Man a Robot?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS often difficult to extract from conflicting opinions and statements, the facts about automatic heating, and to select the type which will prove the most acceptable and practical.

So we shall attempt to evaluate the various degrees of automatism in heating and to state the developed advantages of each. It is well to bear in mind that the degree to which your house is insulated has a marked bearing on cost of operation.

If you are interested in automatic heating, and wish to investigate the automatic gas boiler, you will want to find out the local gas rates and have the cost of this form of heating estimated for your house.

Once your automatic heater is lighted (whether gas or oil), you have practically completed your winter's labor for warmth. The thermostat sends up heat before rising time and regulates the temperature day and night. And incidentally, the latest improved thermostat, throttles the heat, instead of turning the burner completely on and off, so you are assured almost no variation from your ideal temperature.

You do not need a furnace man, ash collection and fuel service. You have absolute cleanliness, so far as the boiler is concerned. Leave for a week end, and you'll find the house snug when you return. And this with perfect safety, for should the pilot go out for any reason, (in the case of a gas boiler), the gas will cut off automatically. In the case of an oil burner the feeder is active only where the electric pilot is working.

Conversion gas burners may be installed in boilers or furnaces, and these are successful if suited to the boiler and properly installed. Inquire if you are interested in a conversion burner, whether one is manufactured especially for your make of boiler.

What An Oil Burner Achieves

The benefits of a good oil burner are essentially those of gas. It provides almost complete freedom from care, a comfortable temperature, no ashes, and safe operation.

Most of the leading oil-burner companies now make boilers especially for their burners, to insure proper coördination between the two. In some instances the burner is concealed in the boiler casing, which presents a neat, symmetrical and often strikingly modern appearance. In fact, we have all heard of houses recently built, in which a neat oil burner was tucked into some closet on the ground floor.

The oil burner generally costs less to run than gas. But you must include in your installation the cost of an oil tank. It is often more economical in the end, to buy a complete boiler-burner unit instead of just a burner.

Before you install a burner in a coal boiler, have a heating engineer examine the boiler to be sure it is suited to oil burning. And of course it is wise not to install a burner in a boiler or furnace which has not performed satisfactorily. In case, however, you already have an oil burner installed in a coal boiler, with which you are having trouble, then put in a new boiler, say the engineers—one especially designed for standard makes of oil burners.

It is sound practice, in the case of either a gas or oil heating, to buy a burner of well-known make, from a dealer conveniently located for repairing it, so you will be assured prompt 24-hour service and repair parts if necessary.

And it is wise to deal only with recognized oil companies. Each burner is adjusted for a certain grade of oil, and maximum efficiency is obtained only when this quality is used.

Coal Also Functions Automatically

In the field of solid fuel the automatic coal burner, or stoker, does a good job. Like the oil burner, the automatic coal burner now has a boiler specially designed for it, to achieve maximum efficiency. Burner and boiler are matched in color, so you can buy a heating unit in cream color, robin's egg blue or scarlet.

Most of the automatic coal burners require hand-filling of the hopper and removal of ash cans from the cellar. But, thermostatically controlled, they eliminate attention during the day and the shoveling of ashes. And it is possible to buy a stoker which adds one operation: It feeds coal from bin to hopper automatically.

Because these burners use the small sizes of coal, their operating economy is considerable. A stoker is undoubtedly cheaper to run in most cases than other automatic heating, though admittedly the convenience is somewhat less.

Gas boiler, oil burner or automatic coal burner can be attached to any hot water, vapor or steam system, without changing piping or radiation. And all three supply year-round domestic hot water.

Coming down a step further, we find the magazine boiler for coke or anthracite, which largely eliminates attention by feeding its own fuel down to the fire from a storage chamber. Of course you must fill the magazine once a day and take out ashes, but automatic regulators take care of the dampers. The cheaper grades of fuel are burned satisfactorily.

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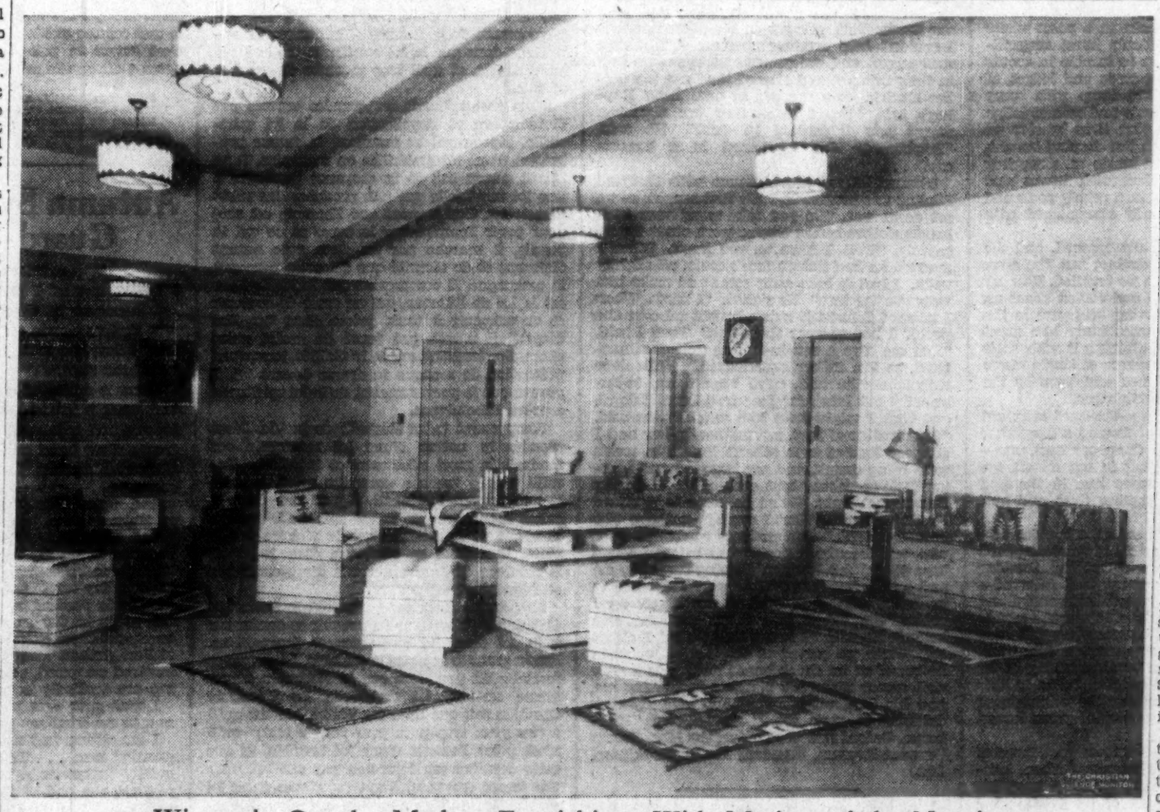

Wisconsin Couples Modern Furnishings With Motives of the Navajo and Pre-Historic Local Indians

THE modern mode is proving itself adaptable in the ease with which it combines with the arts of yesterday. Already seen in harmony with Georgian, Empire or Classic, today one finds it in a new and pleasing mingling with the art of the American Indian in a common use of geometric design and pure color.

When the State of Wisconsin built its new broadcasting station WHA on the campus of the state university, at Madison, it chose as motives for the interior decorations the art of the Wisconsin Indian combined with contemporary standards. In the studio reception room are reproductions of this Indian art made from actual plaster molds of rock drawings of "thunder birds," deer, buffalo and other animals, found in excavations of pre-historic caves of the State. These are used in an 18-inch frieze around the top of two sides of the room. The furniture was designed by Wayne L. Claxton, instructor in the Art Education Department, and was constructed of Wisconsin white oak.

Since the Wisconsin Indian did no weaving, Navajo Indian squares and saddle bags in brilliant red, orange, black, gray, and white were used to upholster the furniture. On the light brown floor, Navajo rugs were used. Lighting fixtures made to represent Indian tom-toms were decorated with animal designs from the frieze. Off the reception room, seen through a large double soundproof glass, is the largest of the three broadcasting studios.

The walls of the room are ivory above a cocoa brown dado, while rich blues and browns are repeated in the modern furniture and rugs. The pipe organ, which plays an important part in the cultural programs of the station, is painted antique ivory.

London Happenings

By "Collector"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

MUCH of the most interesting, earliest and finest old English silver was made in the provincial towns and cities. The forms and designs generally follow closely those of London pieces, display frequently every whit as fine metal and craftsmanship, and in some cases command even higher prices in the salesroom than their London prototypes.

A two-day sale of the remarkable collection of sixteenth and seventeenth-century silver spoons with provincial marks, assembled by the late H. D. Ellis, will take place at Sotheby's on Nov. 13 and 14. It will be one of the largest and most important dispersals of its kind ever held in London. Mr. Ellis's collection of London spoons which was sold on May 30 and was described on this page on May 11, consisted of only 48 lots, which realized the astonishing sum of £2500.

The provincial specimens of this famous connoisseur number no fewer than 252, the handsome illustrated half-guinea catalogue being quite a bulky volume of more than 200 pages. I might add that one of the Maidenhead type to be sold was possibly made by Nicholas Hilliard, the celebrated goldsmith and miniaturist of Queen Elizabeth's time who painted the miniature in the Armada Jewel.

* * *

One of the most outstanding, certainly one of the most costly, of all the items at the recent Antique Dealers' Fair at Grosvenor House was a gold enameled cup of the middle or late sixteenth century attributed to Benvenuto Cellini, the famous Florentine craftsman, perhaps the greatest goldsmith the world has ever known.

The cup was priced at £30,000. It attracted considerable attention, I recall, when shown at the Antique Dealers' Exhibition at the Grafton Galleries in 1928. The precious object is seven and one quarter inches high and comes from the collection of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild. The body is oviform and enameled inside and out.

The stem, of dull gold, consists of a kneeling male figure which supports the bowl and the base is enameled with reptiles applied. The cover is enriched with eleven cupids and eighteen animals of various sorts—all enameled and jeweled. The group on the lid shows Orpheus on one side and Diana on the other.

Clever craftsmen in Augsburg and elsewhere faithfully followed Cellini's style with their own productions and, as there is no maker's or other mark, it is accordingly extremely difficult positively to identify a Cellini piece.

Singularly few examples even attributed to the Italian master, who loved to enrich his works with exquisite little figures, are known to be in existence in this country. The short list includes a rose-water ewer in one of the Rothschild collections, a bowl in the possession of Lord Desborough, a cup at the British Museum and a jeweled and enameled bookcover, once the property of Queen Henriétta Maria, which may be seen at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

* * *

The Queen has now entered an interesting new field of collecting, that is the acquisition of "Brightonia" or antiques that have some particular association with the world-famous English seaside resort. An expert, I hear, also now searches at country house sales in various parts of England for Tunbridge ware on her behalf.

It will probably be news to some readers of this page that Queen Mary, like Queen Victoria before her, is an enthusiastic collector of fans and an expert on the subject. One of the gems of her collection is a lovely painted specimen of the Louis Quinze period, the sticks of mother-of-pearl studded with brilliants.

It was originally a present from King William IV to the Duchess of Cambridge, the Queen's grandmother, who bequeathed it to Queen Mary. I might add that both Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice possess some beautiful antique fans but not to be compared, of course, with Queen Mary's collection.

* * *

Collectors of relics of the Roman occupation of England will be interested to hear that a Roman fish-hook in bronze, coins of Claudius, brooches and a bronze spatula have recently been discovered in excavations at Colchester on the site of the city of King Cuno Beline.

Antiques, One at a Time

A Saturday Series

Turned Chairs, French Style

TO CONTINUE the subject of turned chairs, which have been the topic of two previous numbers in this series, the type chosen now is not a common one, but it is the object of frequent misunderstanding.

They are most often seen in shops of importers of French antiques and are then clearly understood to be in the class of French furniture which is called Provincial. There are several features peculiar to these French turned chairs that are not found on any made in the American colonies from which the United States sprang.

First noticed are the slats with their unfamiliar curves. Each slat seems to be two units of design that spring from opposite posts to meet halfway between them, making a pleasing and graceful effect.

The second feature is the slender and shapely arm that turns down at the outer end to engage the extension of the front post, somewhat after the manner of Sheraton's elaborate creations of later decades. Perhaps he got the idea from this older type.

The third outstanding mark is the shape of the turned pattern of the stretchers. While this goes by the name of "vase-and-ring," as does the English and American variety, the curve of the French vase neck breaks sharply into the curve of the vase base. The other variety, seen on such places as gate-leg or "tavern" tables, is a continuous line of two blending curves, often termed ogee.

Some museums have classed examples of such chairs as American, but it seems to me clear it is an error to do so, although they are to be found in dealers' shops in Boston and elsewhere. Scouts for the antique dealers of New England have brought in many kinds of furniture from Canada, as they have searched in the land settled by the French long ago. Such chairs, gate, square-legged tables, and "tavern" tables turned like this chair, have been among these un-American things they have brought in, and are assumed by most buyers to be of New England origin. This assumption is encouraged by the fact that they are sometimes mixed with things that are almost wholly from American colonial sources. However, articles having these features are either directly from France, or else are from Canada, made in French manner by people of French descent.

C. G. B.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

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Parents—Teachers Students

Seen and Not Heard

The Brownies Are Taught Value of Quiet

By A. Dorothy Horsfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Eng.

IT IS frequently convenient to grown-up autocrats that children should be seen and not heard.

Silence! One word more
Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee!

Consequently children may grow up with the tacit assumption that silence and immobility are in some mysterious way "moral virtues." The beautiful word "good"—a term which should surely stand for all that is joyous and active and free and lovely—becomes in their minds inseparably connected with dullness and subservience.

Throwing Away The Baby

Because silence has been so abused in the schoolroom of the past, we are prone to exclude it from the schoolroom of today, but let us beware of throwing away the baby with the bath water! Dr. Kurt Hahn relates how the fact that his older and more responsible boys were accustomed to take a silent walk every Sunday elicited the comment: "How cruel to force a boy to be in his own company!" And yet it is more necessary today than ever before that our children should "study to be quiet," and, as a matter-of-fact, they do keenly appreciate periods of complete silence and repose.

I once had charge of a lively and noisy pack of Brownies and I knew their dislike for quietness was merely because they associated it with grown-up domination. So I pronounced a scheme. When no one was looking, I was to creep up and turn the owl mascot face to the wall. "Brown Owl" was then asleep and all the Brownies must fall asleep too!

They Obeyed Brown Owl

It was amusing to watch how first one Brownie, more observant than the rest, would notice the signal and slip quietly down on the floor, while the more heedless would continue playing till the unwonted silence attracted their attention, whereupon a period of complete peace and relaxation would ensue, soothing and hushing the excited little people.

But as no training scheme has any value whatever if it is dependent on the teacher's presence, I was glad to know that even when the Pack were quite alone, one of the children would turn the owl round and all would obey the impersonal monitor, enjoying the interval of rest and silence.

The Blue-Birds also appreciate quiet, and "Let's have the 'Silence' up," is almost as common a request as "Let's have a Talking-Time." The "Silence" is put up when work is afoot that demands concentration. If one more frivolously inclined still persists in disturbing the earnest workers he may find himself thus adjured:

You who thus the Silence break
Hence depart and Silence make!

If this couplet is chanted by the whole class and to the very end, then there is no hope! The "Silence" card is torn to bits and the culprit must adjourn and make another.

It is possible that some of the younger may find these working "Silences,"—brief and occasional as they are—rather irksome, but "Silence" for its own sake is hailed with universal delight. We sit together in the schoolroom so quietly, so quietly! that the little unexpected noises are able to creep in from the outer world—the murmur of the sea, the cry of a passing gull, perhaps the far-off chime of the bell-buoy, faintly suggesting buried steeples and the Land-under-Wave.

Low, Gentle Voices For Our Stories

We discover that in the silence we can tell each other stories in low and gentle voices, so much pleasanter than high-pitched and strident tones. "The Sleeping Beauty" is a delightful tale to tell at such times and although we make ample use of our opportunities when

The Palace bang'd, and buzz'd, and clack'd,
And all the long-pent stream of life
Dashed downward in a CATARACT.
(molto cresc.)

—yet we enjoy it just as much when the King and Queen AND the Lady-in-Waiting AND the Butler AND the Gardener AND the Gardener's Boy (there must be a role for everybody), slip off into a long . . . long . . . dreamless . . . slumber.

It is a great game to carry a tiny bell across the schoolroom amid breathless silence. The faintest tinkle and back you go to the starting-point! But the minute the winning post is reached the tense expression melts into a beaming smile and the bell is then rung with might and main—the well-earned fruits of victory! This game was invented for the benefit of a little boy who distracted the whole Kindergarten by continued bell-ringing. Should we forfeit the bell or derive from it a lesson in self-control? We chose the latter alternative.

Out of the silence have grown the oldest, most lingering songs in the world, the cradle-songs and lullabies. So in the midst of our percussion bands and choral speaking and all the merry hurly-burly, we pause a little and sit, quite quietly, listening . . .

Golden slumbers kiss your eyes
Smiles awake you when you rise.
Sleep, pretty darlings, do not cry
And I will sing a lullaby.

Early Morning 'Visits'

The Parent

California

Dear Editor:

Owing to the fact that I enjoy and derive such a remarkable benefit from this column, through the many suggestions and experiences given in regard to the training of small children, I should love to share a very valuable thought toward the character building of our future citizens.

It is my privilege to grow with two active youngsters. For the last eight months we have acquired what we call "a visit." Every morning before our day really begins, in fact before breakfast, we start with an expression of gratitude from each one, then relate how during the previous day we have made a specific effort to give out love, or be good. Of course, you know, mother participates also. A short discussion follows as we are not allowed to repeat any occurrences. If I have witnessed something during their previous day's play, or home contacts, which need correction, I wait until this time to reason things out, and have found it most effective in reaching them.

You will be surprised what growth this practice has offered in better understanding between myself and the children. At first the answers may not come easily, but with a little help you will find them voicing gratitude about different experiences throughout the day. This is also a help with our Sunday School teaching, as every "visit" is finished with a Bible story. Again we have to state which part of the story was enjoyed most, and why. This guides them to think things through and grasp important events quickly. After that we sit very quietly with eyes closed, while we all try to have our thoughts quiet and reaching upward. Sitting still instills obedience, respect for others, and calm poise, which is often a little difficult for Miss Five Year Old. Mr. Seven Year Old has been completely freed from a very restless and "wiggly" nature.

How quickly they learn to love these "visits," and some express in eager anticipation the moment they awaken. Thus we are really preparing them with the proper tools to use during their day. Sometimes we finish in half an hour and sometimes it takes 45 minutes. I'm sure there need never be the difficulty in later years to introduce the early morning habit of studying, as with them it already is an established fact.

I am deeply grateful for the many letters of suggestions and advice offered in our wonderful daily paper and always look forward to this page as a guide to broadening information and growth.

(Mrs.) G. D.

* * *

Aged Three Cares for Baby

New York State

Dear Parents:

Thank you all for your helpful letters. I certainly do appreciate them.

I would like to ask if any parents have had much experience with nursery schools. My elder son is 3½ and is very fond of children and loves to do things, particularly in a group, but I have found the Nursery School overtires him. Is this perhaps due to the curriculum of that particular school? One of the parents recently wrote of a correspondence course for pre-school children which was advertised in the Monitor. Could I obtain the name of this course?

My younger son is four months old, and we have tried since his birth, to have the 3½-year-old share in this joy and care of our baby. We are careful to always include him and now his greatest joy is helping me care for our baby. At his age it is sometimes hard to realize one must always be gentle with a baby, but I try always to explain how small he is, and now I have found that if I leave the two children alone together for just a few minutes of each day, watching them from a good distance, the older appreciates the responsibility and is so very, very gentle.

Thanking all parents again,

(Mrs.) F. B. S.

We think the advertisement you refer to is the one which has run in the Wednesday Magazine Section. It was on Page 13 of the Magazine which ran Oct. 2. —Editor.

* * *

On Crossing The Highway

Washington State

Dear Friends:

When my little boy was about three or four years old, I used to look out my kitchen toward the highway, only a block away, and think troubled thoughts as I realized he would have to cross this highway alone when going to school, only a few years off. It just seemed I could never stand to see him cross it alone while so young. Nearly every mother in the neighborhood expressed great fear about children crossing on the way to school, and listening to them did not make me any less fearful.

Every day I had to get my mail on the corner on the other side of the highway and I always took my little boy with me. One day an idea came to me. I would let him take me across the highway every day and teach him the right way by actual practice and I felt by the time he would be ready for school I would feel at ease when he crossed the street. We made a game out of it. I told him I would be the little boy and he the mother and he must always stop and look both ways and tell me when it was all right to cross. He thought this great fun and I was surprised at times at the good judgment he used.

When the time came for him to go to school, I felt so sure of his crossing the street safely that I didn't fear for him at all.

I send this with the hope that this idea or one similar will help other mothers who have little ones who will be ready for school soon.

(Mrs.) E. B.

'Mother's Busy—Run Along, Dear'

A CHILD lives in the present moment. To promise to do something for him in a few hours or tomorrow gives him little satisfaction. The afternoon is a long way off, according to his childish reckoning and tomorrow is miles away from his place at the moment. Therefore his eagerness to have things done at once, to have the answers to his questions immediately, to find the necessary equipment right away to continue his play.

Saves Time And Tempers

An attentive solving of his problems, quiet simple answers to his questions and intelligent comprehension of what he is trying to achieve in his small way, will not only save time and tempers, but will aid that continuity of effort so important in any undertaking either for child or adult. An enthusiastic boy or girl should not be blocked in his or her plans because of some obstacle a bit beyond immature powers of overcoming, or because "Mother hasn't time now, dear, so run along." The whole enterprise may hang on just that few moments of help which only one older and wiser can give. Plans may proceed merrily if a little attention is given to smoothing the difficulties in the way of complete satisfaction.

Soon Be Able To Tell at a Glance

No mother should be interrupted in her work continually, but she will soon be able to tell at a glance whether the child's plea for her assistance, for her sympathetic ear and ready skill is important to the child's development or not. Children soon learn when they must not interfere with an adult's work because it would delay its necessary progress, but they are keen enough to recognize the times when mother or father might just as easily attend to the wants, desires and plans which seem so important to them.

Although it is often annoying to be interrupted by the many little demands of a child, yet a mother will realize that if she hasn't time for the children, she is rejecting some of the finest, loveliest experiences of her life, and debarring the children from the guidance and inspiration they have a right to expect. A mother may not have many material things to give her children, but if she gives them of her time freely and generously, she is giving to them what is of tremendous value in their character growth.

There are certain hours of the day when a mother may particularly plan to be doing work which may be interrupted without too much inconvenience, when she knows the children will especially need her attention and encouragement. On rainy days when the children must stay indoors, the interludes between school and playtimes when children want to run in and tell mother about everything, and the going-to-bed hour when confidences and shy thoughts are offered more freely, are the significant periods when the gift of an adult's moments and hours will be especially important.

Fox Photos, London

Individual Attention for Each

Where Three Is the Crowd

PROBABLY the smallest school in Great Britain is this one at Tweedhope Foot, Tweedsmuir, in the uplands of Peebleshire, Scotland. It has only three pupils, and the youngest has to tramp three miles over the hills each way to enable the teacher to record that all are present and accounted for.

Learning to Be Good Listeners, and Good Sharers

An Informal Evening Musicale

HOW often after evening chapel were we likely to drift into the high-ceilinged Empire drawing room; and, making just such a group as this, get Betty or Jean to play for us. Sometimes, too, Pat would bring her fiddle from the practice rooms, or Janice would sing.

These are among the hours at boarding school that still linger with me as infinitely precious. The beautiful quiet drawing room, with its oil portrait of our school founder, its Corot, its Florentine triptych, its long mirror, mahogany highboy, low lights, comfortable divan, and the sweet old grand piano open as in a real concert—how can we who loved it forget! There were always some of us who preferred to substitute for a spare hour of gay foolery in the dormitory this sort of sweetness; and we who did so built into our lives a precious intimacy with loveliness that we have never lost.

I can still feel the slower tempo of those hours, the restful retreat from the rush of school life. I can recall our little courtesies, and hear our quieted voices, low pitched and cultivated, in tune with such a room. I can see, through the long French window with its medallion of stained glass—outside, in the shaft of light over the grilled iron front gate, snowflakes drifting down below the tall dark pines. And within the softly lighted room, I can see the golden glints of Betty's curly mop of hair as she played Palmgren's "May Night" all for us, her adoring little audience.

Are the girls shown here—of a later day and another, though similar, school—building into their characters a beauty such as this, I wonder? The photograph was taken at St. Margaret's School (Episcopal), Waterbury, Conn.

M. J. T.

On Being Alone With the Child

AMONG the remembered days of childhood, none stands out more distinctly than a day I spent alone with my mother. I was next to the youngest in a large family and until that particular day came I cannot recall ever having been quite alone with my mother. Upon this remembered day I asked to stay at home from school for no reason at all except that I wanted to be with her. When my wise mother granted my request and my brothers and sisters had trooped off to school, I shall never forget the wonderful peace I felt in a house so still that I could hear the clock tick. I do not recall asking mother questions or that she said much to me. I know that she made ginger cookies and that I sat close beside her as she cut out countless rounds of spicy dough. The really important thing which took place, and which I shall never forget, is that I felt so very close to her and I know that ever after I felt a nearness and a dearness in our relationship which I had not felt before.

With Each Child Taken in Turn

This is not a plea for truancy but a plea to the mother of many for times alone with each of her flock. There are countless ways in which this may be accomplished. Perhaps each child could help at certain times with household duties. One child might help with the bed making, another accompany mother to market, another help with the dinner, or perhaps the children could go with mother, one at a time, on some pleasure trip. Make these times alone, precious moments of coming close to each other, of the interchange of confidences, of little plans and sweet secrets. What a double blessing if fathers with their understanding and wise counsel would find like times for establishing lasting friendships with their children.

Teachers, too, can accomplish good by finding ways to separate the pupil from the class and know him as an individual. Instead of selecting only the capable, responsible children to help after school let each child in turn be thus appointed. This time alone with the teacher if used for establishing a close, confidential relationship will do much toward reforming the seemingly incapable, irresponsible child, not only because of the duty to be performed but because of the bond of love to be established.

A Plan From The Children

One kindergarten teacher in a foreign district in a large city used a plan for individual contact with her little ones so advantageously that it was decidedly noticeable in the increased ability of the kindergarten child to handle first grade work the following year. The plan really came from the children themselves. During the free occupational period there was occasionaly a child who seemed to have no ideas or interests. The kindergartener formed the habit of taking such a child up on her lap, near enough to the group so that she could supervise, if necessary, but far enough away so that the child on her lap would feel that they were alone. Sometimes they would look at a picture book, conversing about the pictures; perhaps they would look out of the window at the clouds in the sky, and once in a while the little one, resting in loving arms, would nestle down and take a much needed nap. Some of the children who didn't seem especially to need this quiet time began asking for it. Then it was that they decided it was only fair to take turns being alone with the teacher.

The teacher, now a mother, has never forgotten those precious moments and the blessings of them must have followed those children down the years just as the light still shines from that long-ago day which a little girl spent alone with her mother.

Banksmeadow School Geography Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, New South Wales

The headmaster of the Banksmeadow Public School, Sydney, New South Wales, has very interesting and unique methods of utilizing playtime hours to help the pupils with their studies. With cardboard money, the pupils, in a game of shop, make purchases in a store where there are a thousand items of Australian manufacture. It is fitted with all the scales and measures, so all the basic mathematical facts can be assimulated in a pleasurable fashion. The whole playground is covered by an outlined map of the world, with the ports marked large; in an alternate game the pupils become steamships, and are handed cardboard slips representing the products of the country from the port of which they are sailing. Intelligence in the refusal of unsuitable cargoes, such as coals to Newcastle, and wool from Iceland, score points. The lesson passes from geography to history when the classes fall in, for on the railings are painted important historical dates, and pupils who fall in by Magna Charta, for instance, remember that date.

Attacking Illiteracy

Ethiopia Faces This Problem With Courage

By R. H. Markham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Addis Ababa

AS I go from my hotel up town I pass a little yard hidden by dense eucalyptus trees, from which at almost every hour of the day arises a babel of voices. When it's raining, the voices come from a little two-roomed shack in the yard. Once I ventured through the open gate and saw 16 boys and youths, with three small girls among them, sitting on stones, in groups of three or four, reading from old books. It was plain they were learning something by heart.

After eight o'clock in the evening all houses and windows in Addis Ababa are closed and the streets become empty, but as I pass this house at night I see dim rays, glimmering through the cracks, and hear the same droning of voices.

It is a school, a church school. I have run across many like it, on the porches of churches, for example; and strange to say I once found such a group on the steps of the new Parliament building. They seem to be modeled on the classic Greek schools of ancient times, which are said to have consisted of groups of youth walking back and forth with professors. Here the pupils, instead of walking, sit in any convenient place. And they do not imbibe much wisdom from their humble teachers, whose chief duty seems to be to help them learn by rote an ancient ecclesiastical language of whose meaning they are unaware, although in some of the more pretentious institutions the Amharic language, national history and the code of laws are taught.

Emperor's Hope

There are thousands of these schools in the land and they form the basis of public instruction in Ethiopia, but a meager basis indeed. The Emperor hopes to take the whole system over, place it under the control of the state and convert these almost useless institutions, directed by ignorant priests or monks, into effective primary schools under the care of trained teachers. He plans to use the existing system instead of creating one entirely new, because the church has much property and the state needs its financial support.

However, all this is only a project, and will not be realized for years because the church has no intention of letting the state interfere in its affairs. But the Emperor has already opened many schools and effected very substantial progress in the field of education. This is, undoubtedly, one of his best achievements.

At the beginning of this century there was not a single first-class state school in the land. Now there are 14 schools of various grades in the capital alone with 3000 boys and girls studying in them. In the whole Empire there are at least 50 good schools, with no less than 10,000 pupils and students.

This is, of course, a small number for 10,000,000 inhabitants, but it represents a commendable beginning, and illustrates how extremely difficult it is to make sweeping reforms in an ancient land.

Menelik School A Model

Not less than a quarter of a century ago the great Emperor Menelik II, decreed that elementary education should be obligatory. He enjoyed greater prestige than any but even he found it utterly impossible to apply such a law in a land where there were no school buildings, no school books and no teachers. Besides that, there was a very limited state budget.

Still the conquering emperor did what he could and the Menelik School, an excellent solid building in the most attractive part of Addis Ababa, is a proof of his good intentions. In front of it is a flower garden, behind it a playground and on one side a large hall of galvanized iron used as a theater and moving-picture house. Near by is a small building known as the conservatory, where band music is taught. This is the best educational institution in the country and has the rank of a German gymnasium, a French lycée or an American junior college. Its graduates may continue their studies in European universities. A number also enter the recently founded Officers' Training School.

At present there are 40 Ethiopian youth studying in foreign universities on scholarships given by the Emperor. A number of such students have finished in England, France, Egypt, Italy and Syria and have returned to serve their fatherland, where their lot is by no means easy. They have become used to European ways and cannot accustom themselves again to the easy-going methods of their own people. They burn with a desire for rapid reforms, grow impatient with an age-old lethargy, over-estimate their own capacities and feel out of place everywhere. Still they are a useful group and constitute the Emperor's best supporters. He is utilizing such young men just as fast as he can here and abroad, although he does not give them too much influence until he has tested their character and judgment. He knows that diplomas in themselves are not worth much. He mixes the old and new very wisely.

Girls Study With Boys

Generally speaking women in Ethiopia do everything that men do, have almost as many rights and enjoy nearly as many privileges. Girls study with boys and there are also special girls' schools. There are about one third as many girls in school as boys.

There are few textbooks in Amharic, so that most subjects are taught in foreign languages, English and French, which adds a new difficulty to the ordinary ones facing all scholars.

Most of the instructors are foreigners, though native teachers are being used just as rapidly as they show themselves prepared. Generally speaking, every competent educated Ethiopian is sure of finding a job.

A number of religious missions have excellent educational institutions for both boys and girls. They have made a notable contribution toward starting an Ethiopian educational system.

The Results Obtained So Far

Results so far obtained in the field of education are, of course, extremely limited. The overwhelming majority of the nation is still completely illiterate. Certainly not more than a small part of 1 per cent can read. But that is not very vital, for there is nothing much yet to read. Education, although a basis for general reforms, can come only in connection with other reforms. Schools, written laws, books, a good administration, a desire for a higher standard of living, roads, and social organizations, will all have to come together. Better things must give an incentive to education, and education must also give an incentive to better things. With 98 per cent of the people living in tiny straw thatched huts, scattered sparsely through woods, mountains and deserts, utterly dark at night, and affording only the simplest and most meager family life, schools seem superfluous.

In this respect the Ethiopians are in the situation of much of Europe four centuries ago. But the people have shown themselves capable in every respect, they learn quickly, one finds everywhere among the youth a desire to get ahead, the whole population is intensely patriotic, discipline in class is good, and it is certain that the nation will steadily mount to a higher level of enlightenment.

It is interesting to note that a century ago there did not exist a single Bulgarian school. Now 90 per cent of the Bulgarians can read and write. So one may cherish bright hopes for Ethiopia.

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Motors, Utilities and Specialties Strong Features of Market

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Numerous Large Stock Transfers In Rising Market

By Forrest Price

Stocks still point upward.

It was an active two-hour session today.

Large blocks came out during the period.

There was some profit-taking.

Total transactions footed up to 1,200,000 shares.

Buying of the motors, specialties and utilities kept the tape busy.

General Motors struck a new high note by a gain of a point.

General Electric also moved into new high ground.

Among the utilities to establish gains of 1 to 3 points were Standard Gas 6 and 7 per cent preferred, Electric Power & Light 7 per cent preferred, Engineers Public Service prior preferred and American Power & Light.

Other issues to record good advances included the three Worthington Pump issues, Case Threshing, Granite City Steel, Great Western Sugar preferred, Allis Chalmers, Ingersoll Rand, American Car & Foundry preferred, American Chain, Baldwin preferred, Borg Warner, Budd Manufacturing preferred and New York & Harlem.

On the off side were Paramount Pictures, Hercules Powder, American Bank Note and Illinois Central leased lines.

Bond prices did not move far in either direction. The trend was slightly upward for most of them. Corporate issues were in fair demand with somewhat higher prices paid for a group of rails and utilities.

U. S. Governments were firm in light trading. Foreign Governments were mixed. Italian 7s were soft. Slightly better prices were paid for French and Japanese loans.

Among the commodities grain prices at both Chicago and Winnipeg were inclined to recede. Cotton was barely steady.

Stocks are cheered by earnings reports of the leading corporations now coming to hand. General Motors statement for the three months ended Sept. 30 reveals net earnings of 66 cents a share, an increase of 34 per cent over the corresponding period of 1934. With one exception it was the best showing General Motors has made since 1929. And the earnings for nine months of $2.51 a share compare with $1.99 for the corresponding period of 1934, and the highest for any similar period in five years.

Other industrial corporations also have been making good earnings reports for the third quarter, and doubtless these reports have most to do with the price rise in the stock market.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; profit-taking restricts gains.

Bonds: Mixed; U. S. Governments firm.

Curb: Improved; oils, utilities and specialties higher.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; variations small.

Cotton: Steady; orders evenly divided.

Sugar: Closed.

Foreign

Berlin: With orders increasing, a more friendly tone was registered at the opening of the Boerse today. Prices improved fractionally. I. G. Farben leading. The closing tone was cheerful.

London and Paris—closed.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	10.94	10.95	10.91	10.92	—.07
January	10.93	10.93	10.87	10.89	—.02
March	10.97	10.97	10.92	10.92	—.02
May	11.00	11.00	10.95	10.98	—.01
July	11.01	11.02	10.95	10.97	—.03

Spots 11.30. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	10.92	10.94	10.90	10.94	—.10
December	10.89	10.89	10.89	10.89	—.01
January	10.92	10.93	10.88	10.88	
March	10.97	10.99	10.95	10.95	+.02
May	11.00	11.00	10.94	10.98	—.01

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	+.02
December	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.13	+.04
January	6.10	6.11	6.09	6.11	+.03
March	6.10	6.10	6.08	6.10	+.03
May	6.08	6.09	6.07	6.08	+.04

Tone at close, quiet.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.99⅞	1.00¼	.98¾	.98¾	—⅜
May	.99½	.99⅝	.97⅞	.98⅛	—¾
July	.89½	.89½	.88¼	.88¼	—¾

Corn

December	.61	.61¼	.60¼	.60⅜	—⅜
May	.59⅝	.59¾	.59	.59¼	—¼
July	.60¼	.60½	.59⅞	.60	—½

Oats

December	.26⅜	.26¾	.26½	.26½	—¼
May	.28⅜	.28⅝	.28⅜	.28⅜	—⅜
July	.28⅝	.28⅝	.28½	.28⅝	—⅛

Cotton Mill Forwardings

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—American cotton was forwarded to mills of the world in larger volume this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. Forwardings totaled 418,000 bales this week compared with 255,000 last year. Total forwardings during the season to date are 2,581,000 bales compared with 2,271,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Insurance Loan Repayments

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Repayments made by borrowers on policy loans for the three months ended Sept. 30 were 42 per cent above the like quarter last year, reducing outstanding policy loans to $9,339,782, a new low since 1931, according to the third-quarter report of Northwestern National Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis.

New York Bank Statement

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $730,707,100 (unchanged); total net demand deposits (average), $33,988,000 (increase); time deposits (average), $18,950,000 (increase). Clearings week ending today, $3,315,259,611; clearings week ending Oct. 19, $3,968,412,713.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—Favorable dividend changes during the last week totaled 26 compared with 21 the week before, the Standard Statistics Company reports. There were six unfavorable announcements compared with 5 in the previous period.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	High	Low	Oct. 26	Oct. 25
93⅛	41¼	Adams Express	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8½
16⅛	8	.60 Addressograph	16½	16⅛	16½	16¼
16	4½	Advance Rumely	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8¾	6½	.60 Affiliated Prod	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
164¼	104⅜	.3† Air Reduction	164	164	164	164¼
1⅞	¾	.. Airway Elec App	1	1	1	1
20⅛	13¼	.60† Alaska-Juneau	14¼	14	14¼	14⅛
8½	2⅝	.. Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
30½	21	1 Allegheny Steel	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	29⅜
7¾	3½	.. Allied Stores	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼
75¼	49	5 Allis Chalmers	37⅞	35½	37¼	34⅞
4½	2½	.. Allied Stores pf	73½	73	73	73½
72¾	48½	2 Amerada	3	3	3	3
57¾	41½	3 Am Ag Ch Def	73⅞	72½	72½	73
36⅜	13⅛	.. Am Bank Note	53⅞	53⅜	53⅛	53¼
65½	43	3 Am Bank Note pf	36¾	35	35½	36⅜
17¾	6½	.. Am Crystal Su	64⅝	64½	64⅝	65⅛
86½	72	6 Am Crys Sug pf1st pf	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜
3⅜	21	.80 Am Brake S&F	79	79	79	78⅛
128½	119	7 Am Brake S&F pf	37	35¾	37	35½
149⅜	110	4† Am Can	126½	126½	126½	126⅝
28⅜	10	.. Am Car & Fdry	146¾	146½	146¾	145⅜
57½	25½	.. Am Car&F pf	23½	22½	23½	22
22½	8	.. Am Cha'n	54¾	51½	54¾	51½
96	66	3† Am Chicle	24½	22½	24½	22⅜
33¼	22½	.. Am Com Alcohol	93	93	93	93
3	¾	.. Am Encaustic T (h)	31½	30⅜	31	30½
9¼	2	.. Am & For Pow	1⅞	1¼	1⅜	1¼
38⅛	12	.. Am & For Pow 6	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
42	14	.. Am & For Pow 6 pf	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	27½
17	3⅞	.. Am & For Pw 3pf	32½	32½	32½	32⅛
15½	8¼	1 Am Hawaiian	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅝
4	2	.. Am Hide & L n	13	13	13	
37¼	29½	2.40 Am Home pr	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
9⅞	4½	.. Am International	36⅞	35⅝	36½	34⅝
4⅞	1⅞	.. Am Ice	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	9
37¾	14¼	3 Am Ice pf	3½	3	3	3
20⅝	9	.. Am Locomotive	19½	19	19¼	19
58	32	.. Am Loco pf	18¾	18	18⅝	17⅞
10½	4½	.. Am Mach & Met	58½	57½	58½	57
28¾	13½	.. Am Metal	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
29⅝	18½	.80 Am Mach & Fdy	28⅝	26⅞	26⅞	27
9½	1½	.. Am Power & Lt	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
41½	3⅝	1½b Am P&L 2pf	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
49½	10½	1½b Am P&L 6pf	37⅞	37¼	37½	37
18⅝	10½	.. Am Radiator	44⅛	43⅝	44¼	42¼
20	15¾	.30b Am Rolling Mill	18¼	17⅞	18	18⅛
14⅝	5½	.. Am Seating	29½	28⅞	29	28⅝
26¼	20	.. Am Shipbuilding	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13⅞
53½	31⅝	.. Am Smelt & Ref	21½	21½	21½	
102¾	72½	5 Am Tobacco	57⅜	56¼	57⅜	56½
105½	73¾	5 Am Tobacco B	101¾	101½	101¾	101¼
20⅛	12	.. Am Steel Fdries	103⅜	103⅛	103¼	103¼
43	33½	.. Am Stores	19⅝	19½	19½	19⅝
70½	50⅜	2 Am Sugar Ref	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½
140⅜	126½	7 Am Sug Ref pf	54	53¼	54	52½
145⅜	98⅞	9 Am Tel & Tel	136	136	136	135⅞
6⅝	2½	.. Am Type Fdrs (h)	145	144⅜	144¾	144⅝
26¼	9	.. Am Typ F pf (h)	4½	4½	4½	4¾
27	18½	1 Am Sum Tob	26	25	25	25
19¼	7¼	1 Am Wat W & E	26	26	26	26
10⅜	4½	.. Am Woolen	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	17⅜
64¼	35½	.. Am Woolen pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞
23⅛	8	.. Anaconda Cop	62½	62⅛	62½	62
28	16⅛	.. Anaconda Wire	21¼	21	21⅛	21⅛
17⅜	10⅞	.60 Anchor Cap	27¼	26¾	27¼	26⅜
52	36	1† Archer Daniels	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
6⅛	3¼	.. Armour Ill	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
70⅜	55½	.6 Armour Ill pr pf	66	66	66	66½
8⅛	4	.. Arnold Constable	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
39¾	16½	.1Z Armstrong Cork	40¾	39⅞	40½	39¾
12⅞	7¼	.. Asso Dry Goods	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛
57½	35¾	.2b Atchison T&SF	50¼	49	49	49⅜
37⅛	19½	.. Atl Coast Line	25¼	24¾	25	24
28	20½	1 Atl Refining	23⅜	23¼	23¼	23¼
47½	32¾	2 Atlas Powder	45½	44⅜	45½	44
9	4	.. Atlas Tack	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝
15⅝	5½	.. Auburn Auto	44½	43½	43½	44
14	5½	.. Austin Nichols	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
4¼	2¾	.. Aviation Corp Del	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	3¼

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	High	Low	Oct. 26	Oct. 25
45	14½	.. Engineers PS ww	48	45¼	48	48
14	7⅛	.. Equitable Off Big	6	5¾	5¾	6¼
17⅞	8½	.. Erie RR	13	6¾	6¾	10½
14⅞	10⅝	.80 Eureka Vacuum	23¼	15	1	8¾
6	2	.. Evans Products	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
		.. Exchange Buffet	4½	4	4½	4

—F—

26½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	24½	24	24½	24½
128	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	127	127	127	128
85	48	6	Fed Lt & Trac	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅝
95	54	..	Fed Lt & Tr pf	76½	76½	76½	
4½	2	..	Fed M & S pf	90	90	90	90½
25	16½	.60†	Fed Screw W	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
42⅛	28½	1.20†	Fed'd Dept Sto	24⅝	24	24⅝	24¼
114	106¼	6½	Fidelity Phe F In	42¼	41¾	41¾	
18⅛	13⅛	.40	Filene's pf	112	111½	112	
96	84½	6	Firestone T&R	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅛
88	65	2½	Firestone T&R pf A	95¼	95¼	95¼	
6⅝	2¼	..	First Nat Stores	49¼	49	49	48½
66⅜	20¼	1.10b	Fourth Nat Inv	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
65	30¼	3½g	Franklin Sim pf	65	64½	64½	64
28½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	19	18⅞	19	18¾
27½	15	..	Fuller pr pf	35	35	35	35
				61	59	61	61
				27	26¾	26¾	26½
				21½	21½	21½	21¾

—G—

2⅝	⅞	..	Gabriel Snub A	2½	2½	2½	2
10⅜	7	..	Gamewell	11¼	10½	11¼	10½
10¼	5½	..	Gen Am Inv	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
4	32⅜	1††	Gen Am Trans	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	41½
20⅜	11¾	..	Gen Asphalt	18⅝	18½	18½	18½
13⅜	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	6¼	5¾	6¼	6¼
8⅝	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
6½	2	..	Gen Cable	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
59½	19	..	Gen Cable pf	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
64¼	50	4†	Gen Cigar	57½	57½	57½	
35⅝	20½	.80	Gen Electric	54½	54½	54½	54¼
30	11⅝	.80	Gen Foods	32⅜	32½	32⅜	32⅝
1½	¼	..	Gen Gas & E A	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
72½	59⅞	3	Gen Mills	71¾	71¾	71¾	72½
53⅜	26⅝	2†	Gen Motors	54¼	53⅜	54¼	53½
118	107½	5	Gen Moto 5% pf	118	117	118	118
41¼	17⅜	1.60	Gen Print Ink	40½	40	40½	39
34⅝	18⅜	1	Gen Ry Signal	33⅞	32⅜	33⅜	33
2¼	⅞	..	Gen Realty	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
32	14¾	..	Gen Refractories	32	32	32	30
26¾	16¾	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	25½	25½	25½	25½
19½	12	..	Gillette Saf Raz	33	31	33	
93	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	17	17	17	17
23	11	1†	Gimbel Bros	90	89¾	90	90
18	7	..	Gimbel Bros pf	7½	7	7½	7½
38½	23	..	Glidden	63½	63⅛	63½	61
18	14⅜	1.20	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	38	37¼	38	37¾
11	7½	..	Godchaux pf	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	27⅛
58¾	40	..	Goodrich pf	17¾	17	17¾	16⅞
26⅞	15¾	..	Goodyear	10¼	10	10	10
8⅜	2½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	59¼	58¼	58⅞	57½
63	20	..	Goth S H pf ww	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20¼
	4½	1†	Grand Union	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
	5	2¼	Grand Union ct	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
	26¼	14⅜	1.50 Grand Un pf	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
	30½	10⅜	1 Granite City Stl	20¼	19¾	20	19¾
	38¼	26	1† Grant (WT)	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	28⅞
	29	22¾	.. Gray Tel C S rtc	33	32½	33	33
	27½	9¼	.. Great Nor pf	28½	28½	28½	28½
	46¼	26⅜	2.40 Great Nor Ore	27⅞	26¾	26⅞	26⅜
	140	119	.. Great West Sug	28¾	28	28¾	28¼
	73	20½	.. Greyhound Co Del	132	130	132	129½
	23½	1	.. Gpantanamo Sug	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
	9	4	.. Guan Sug pf	26	25	26	..
	27¾	6	.. Gulf Mobile & N	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
			.. Gulf Mobile pf		29¼	29¼	27½

—H—

	7½	4	..	Hall Printing	6½	6½	6½	6½
	12½	6½	..	Hamilton Watch	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
	26	16	1	Harbison Walker	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
	13¼	5⅝	..	Hat Corp of Am	25½	25¾	25⅝	25½
	6½	1⅝	..	Hayes Body	11½	11⅜	11½	11½
	27⅞	11	1	Hercules Motors	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
	90	71	3†	Hercules Powder	26½	26½	26¾	26½
	128	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	87	87	87	88½
	121⅜	73¼	3	Hershey Choc	126	126	126	
	123⅜	121½	7	Here Pd pf clld	77	77	77	
	121¼	121½		Holland Furnace	121½	121½	121½	
	42	30¾	2.50	Houdaille Her A	21¼	20¾	21¼	20⅜
	24⅞	6½	.1	Houdaille Her B	41	41	41	41¼
	4⅜	1½	..	Houston Oil vtc	24⅝	24¼	24¼	24¼
	56	43	3†	Howe Sound	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
	5½	2¾	..	Hudson & Man	52¾	52	52¾	52⅜
	17½	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
	3⅞	¾	..	Hupp Motors	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜

—I—

17¾	9½	..	Ill Central	15¾	15½	15½	15¼
24½	15	..	Ill Central pf	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¼
57½	40	4	Ill Central LL	52⅜	52¼	52¼	54
36⅜	23½	1.68	Indus Rayon	34½	34	34½	34⅞
111	60½	2	Ingersoll-Rand	114	112	114	111
96¼	46¼	2†	Inland Steel	96⅜	95⅞	96⅜	95¾
8¾	2½	..	Inspiration Cop	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
23¾	8¾	..	Int Rt vtc	33	32⅝	33	32¾
7½	3⅝	.20	Int Agr Corp	7½	7½	7½	7½
36⅜	22⅞	1	Int Carriers	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜	63⅜
60½	34½	.60	Int Cement	29⅜	28¾	28¾	29½
31¾	22½	.80	Int Harvester	59¼	58¾	59	58⅜
8¼	1¼	..	Int Hydroelec	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
31¾	21½	1.40	Int Merc Marine	15	14⅜	14¾	14¾
36¼	25¾	1½	Int Nickel	35½	35¼	35¼	35¼
35¼	21½	1.40	Int Paper pf	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
18	4½	..	Int Print Ink	12⅜	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝
35¼	20¼	3½g	Int Salt	16⅜	8⅞	16⅜	16⅛
78	60½	4	Int Silver pf	36	24½	2	Island Crk Coal
12⅜	6	..	Int Tel & Tel				
16⅜	8⅞	..	Interstate Dept S				

—J—

67	49	3	Jewel Tea				
88½	38½	.50b	Johns Manville	55	55	55	55
84¾	50	..	Jones & L'lin pf	87½	86¾	87½	86
				84	83¼	84	83

—K—

19¼	7½	.80	Kaufmann D St	18¼	17¾	17¾	18½
28¾	6	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	29	28¼	29	28
26⅜	6	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	27	25½	26¼	25⅝
18¼	10¼	.50†	Kelvinator Corp	14	13¾	14	14
96	84	6†	Kendall Co pf	92½	92½	92½	
26½	13¾	.60	Kennecott Cop	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝
27⅜	19¾	1	Kresge	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	27¼
32½	22¼	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	27⅝	26½	27	26⅞

—L—

27	12	..	Laclede Gas StL	21½	21½	21½	..
9	5	..	Lane Bryant	8	8	8	..
28½	21¾	2	Lambert Co	23⅞	23¼	23½	23
12⅞	8½	.50	Lee Rubber	11¼	11	11	10⅞
17¾	10⅝	..	Lehigh Port Cem	13½	13½	11	13½
17⅜	10½	1½	Lehn & Fink	13	12¾	12¾	12½
3¼	1½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
13¼	5½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	10¾	10¾	10¾	11⅛
11½	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	9¾	9¾	9¾	9
46¼	21½	1.20	Lehigh Val RR	93⅞	92	92	93½
25	21	1.60	Libbey-Owens-F	48¼	46¾	48¼	46¾
19½	15½	1½	Life Savers	25	25	25	25
24½	13½	..	Lily Tulip Cup	18	17½	18	17½
24⅛	24½	1†	Lima Loco Wks	24⅝	24¼	24½	23¾
122	93¾	4†	Liquid Carbonic	33⅞	33½	33½	33¼
50	31¼	1	Ligget & My B	115½	114¾	115½	115
108¾	102	6½	Loew's Inc	49	48⅝	48¾	48¾
108¼	108¼	..	Loew's pf	107½	107½	107½	107½
1	..	..	Loose-Wiles 5% pf	108	107½	107⅞	
33	2	..	Loft Inc	2½	2¼	2½	2⅜
26⅛	18½	1.20†	Loose-Wiles Bisc	38	38	38	38
17⅜	⅞	..	Lorrillard	25½	25¼	25⅜	25¼
14½	4½	..	Louisiana OR pf	¾	¾	¾	¾
42½	10⅜	1½	Louisiana OR pf (h)	10	8½	10	8½
34	2½	..	Louisville G&E A	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
26½	..	..	Louisville & N	46	45	46	44½
135	90¼	6½	Ludlum Stl cv pf	26¼	25¼	26¼	25¾
				132¼	132¼	132¼	131⅞

—M—

28⅛	18⅜	1	Mack Trucks	24	23¾	23¾	24¼
55⅛	30½	2	Macy (RH & Co	54¾	54⅛	54⅛	54
46	39⅝	2†	MacAndrew F	40	40	40	39⅝
10	4	..	Manati Sug pf (h)	7¾	6¾	7¾	..
7	3	..	Mandel Bros	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
30	13¼	..	Man Elv mg (h)	26	26	26	26
15	10	.60	Man Shirt	17	13	13	13
8½	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	8½	8	8¼	8⅛
40½	20	.2	Marlin-Rockwell	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	39
12¼	6¾	..	Marshall Field	12	11¾	12	11⅝
9⅛	4	..	Martin Parry	8½	8½	8½	8
33¾	23¾	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	33	32⅞	33	33
15⅝	5½	..	Maytag	15	15	15	15
54⅝	35½	1.60	May Dept Stores	54	54	54	53¾
103	84½	6	Maytag 1pf	101¼	100½	101	
35½	28	2	McCall Corp	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
8	7¼	..	McCrory Sto (h)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½
13⅜	6½	..	McCrory B (h)	12½	12½	12½	13⅛
8⅝	5⅞	..	McKesson & R	8¾	8½	8¾	8
45⅞	34⅞	2	McGraw-Hill	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
45⅞	32	..	McIntyre Porcu	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¾
15⅞	8½	..	McKesson & R pf A	49	46	49	45½
60½	41	3	McLellan Sto	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝
29	22	1.60	McIville Shoe	60½	60½	60½	60½
35¾	24½	2	Merch & M T	30	29¾	29¾	29
8¼	3	..	Mesta Mach	33⅞	33⅝	33¾	33½
60¾	20¾	..	Mengel Co	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
6¾	2½	..	Mengel Co pf	56	54½	56	55½
13⅞	9½	.40b	Miami Cop	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
8¼	4	..	Mid-Cont Pet	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
116⅛	60¼	8	Midland Steel	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	23⅛
5¾	3⅞	..	Midland Stl pf	114½	113½	113½	115
61	31	..	Min Moline pf	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4¾
16⅞	10¾	..	Mission Corps	60	60	60	59½
5⅝	5½	..	Mo Kan & Tex	14½	14	14⅛	13½
14½	5⅞	..	Mo Kan&T pf	5	4⅝	5	4⅝
3	1	..	Mo Pacific (h)	11	10¾	11	10½
4	1½	..	Mo Pacific pf (h)	1½	1½	1½	
21⅜	10¾	1	Mohawk Carpet	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
94½	55	1†	Monsanto Chem	21½	21½	21¼	21⅝
37⅜	21⅜	..	Montgom Ward	93¼	92½	93¼	92⅞
1½	¼	..	Mother Lode	34⅞	34¼	34¾	34¼
52½	17½	2	Motor Products	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
14⅞	7⅛	.60	Motor Wheel	49	49	49	49⅛
16¼	9¼	..	Mullins Mfg A	13⅝	13½	13½	13¾
15½	9¼	..	Mullins Mfg B	15	15	15	15¼
77½	62	..	Mullins pf	14½	14½	14½	14½
21½	13¼	..	Munsingwear	73	73	73	73½
				20¾	20½	20½	19⅞

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Business and Industry

Federal Coercion of Enterprise Imminent Peril, Says Mills

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Meat Packers Look for a Good Year During 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 — Although leaders in the packing industry regard the Administration's policies on processing taxes and other restrictive measures as so many troublesome hurdles, the Institute of American Meat Packers held here this week was marked by a mooderately optimistic tone.

As R. H. Cabell, president of Armour & Co., presented the situation, "The American packer has shown a marked capacity for handling his business successfully in spite of existing and largely unwarranted prejudices and in spite of unsympathetic Government control."

Business Background Good

The institute heard appraisals of business conditions in East and West by members from those two sections. A paper on the situation in the East, sent to the institute by Joseph Kurdle of Baltimore, declared that "the background of general business is good."

Commenting on the reduction in supplies of livestock, he said, "Consumers are adapting themselves to the existing situation. . . . In view of the plentiful supply of corn and consequently a favorable corn-hog ratio, the prospects are good for larger marketings and lower prices toward the end of next spring."

Describing conditions in the far West, A. O. Luer, a Los Angeles packer, declared that business is far better this year than it was in 1934.

"Practically all lines of business have shown an increase and are on a much more profitable basis than at any time during the past five years," he said. "One striking exception to this general improvement is the pork packer. Pork packers on the West Coast have experienced an unsatisfactory year."

A hopeful outlook for the near future was expressed by Mr. Luer. "Increased consuming power on the Pacific coast will come from increased activity in the lumbering industries in the Pacific Northwest," he continued. "Increased wages of agricultural workers in the Pacific coast states this summer and fall also raise consuming power.

A warning that only limited profits can be expected next year, however, was made by Frank A. Hunter, chairman of the board of directors of the institute. "It seems to me now, more than at any previous time," he said, "that we must turn our attention to an operating rather than to a speculative profit. Production control followed by drought has brought us to the present level of prices, and with the correction of these causes under way it seems improbable that we shall see higher prices."

Outlook for 1936

Somewhat rosier was the review of conditions made by C. A. Burmeister, senior agricultural economist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Summarizing the situation as I picture it," he said, "meat production in 1936 terms of dressed weight will not be greatly different from that in 1935. The quality of the supply, however, will be much improved. The livestock industry throughout the country will enter the coming winter in much better condition than it did last. . . . The physical condition of livestock generally is probably better than average and, consumer demand for meats, expressed in terms of the ability of consumers to buy, is somewhat stronger than that of a year earlier and considerably stronger than two years ago.

"The necessity of forced liquidation of livestock because of feed shortage or other unfavorable conditions is no longer evident. Instead, there is a strong demand for stock for replacement purposes in those sections where forced selling was necessary last year, and a general feeling of optimism prevails throughout the industry."

Average Income Off In Holland by 1/3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Netherlands' citizens have lost one third of their incomes through the economic crisis. For the fiscal year 1930-31 the total net income of Netherlanders was calculated at 4,367,000,000 florins ($2,900,000,000) and for the fiscal year 1934-35 the total net income was 3,045,000,000 florins.

The average income per taxpayer for 1934-35 was 2101 florins, which is the lowest since 1915. The highest average income was reached in 1917-18 and 1920-21 at 2659 florins.

About 26 per cent of private capital has dwindled away since 1929-30. The aggregate fortune of the Netherlands for the fiscal year 1929-30 was calculated to be 15,666,000,000 florins and for 1934-35 at 11,602,000,000 florins.

Business in Nine Months of 1935 Shows Marked Increase Over 1934

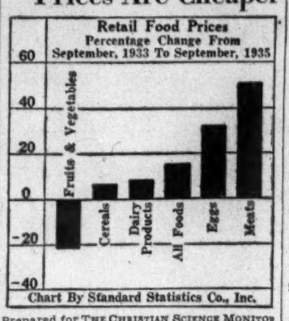
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—A tabulation by Business Week of how business fared in several dozen different fields during the first nine months of 1935 compared with the like months of 1934 is seen in the following table:

Production	P.C.	Trade	P.C.	Prices	P.C.
Steel	+17	Passenger car sales	+37	Wholesale prices	
Automobiles	+22	Truck sales	+28	784 items	+7
Construction	—1	Machine tool orders	+88	Farm products	+25
Residential	+80	Cement shipments	—5	Food products	+20
Nonresidential	—2	Carloadings	—1	Hides & leathers	+0.7
Public works and utilities	—26	Grain	—9	Textiles	—5
*Lumber	+1	Livestock	—38	Bldg. materials	—2
*Factory employment	+3	Coal & Coke	—2	Chemicals	+6
Factory pay rolls	+10	Forest products	—15	Metals	—1
Hard Coal	—11	Ore	—17	Cost of living	+5
Soft Coal	—0.1	L. C. L.	—2	Food	+12
Oil wells drilled	+21	Miscellaneous	+2	Cereals	+3
Electric power	+8	Check transactions		Meats	+32
Cotton consumed by United States mills	+2	New York City	+6	Dairy products	+9
Silk consumption	+13	140 cities	+13	Eggs	+25
*Wool consumption	+96	Dividends	+6	Fruits, vegetables	—8
Petroleum	+5	Insurance sales	+3	Housing	+8
Cigars, cigarettes	+5	Dept. store sales	+4	Clothing	—3
		Variety (5c-$1) sales	+0.1	Fuel & light	—2
		Rural sales	+20	Sundries	+0.7
		*Paint, varnish, lacquer sales	+18	*Farm income	+7
		*Oil burner shipm'ts	+38	Stock prices	—2
		*Wash. mach. sales	+11	Bond prices	+4
		*H'sch'ld refrig. sales	+15		

*Preliminary

Vegetable and Fruit Prices Are Cheaper



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PAGE the vegetarians. Fruit and vegetables are the only important foodstuffs which are cheaper today than two years ago.

Note that meats lead the advance with an average increase of 50 per cent.

Morgenthau Taking An Optimistic View Of Fiscal Situation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — Back from a European vacation, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of Treasury, promptly took a bright view of federal finances here after a hurried survey of the situation.

Instead of Treasury receipts being low, Mr. Morgenthau insists they materially exceeded estimates and expectations during the first three months of the present fiscal year which began on July 1, last.

Last January the Treasury estimated receipts for the three-month period—July, August, September—at $933,000,000, he said. He claimed that actual receipts have been $998,000,000 or $65,000,000 more than expected.

However, he explained, $81,000,000 in returns from the AAA processing tax has been impounded by the courts. This means that actual cash coming in to the Treasury has been below estimates, but Mr. Morgenthau does not count this. He assumes that the Supreme Court will uphold the AAA and that the amounts now impounded will be released to the Treasury before the end of the year.

Collections other than from the processing taxes rose to $814,615,000 in the first three months as compared with $618,000,000 for the same period last year, an increase of $123,681,000, or 18 per cent, he said. This was despite the loss of $10,000,000 from abolition of the check tax.

Imports of Farm Products Increase Sharply This Year

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Farm products exports continued at a low level in September, but imports of such commodities were shown in Commerce Department statistics to have increased considerably.

Meat products, canned meat, lard, corn and wheat imports were larger in September than during this year and were far above September of last year.

Barley, oats and cotton were the only export commodities listed which showed gains for the month as compared with September last year.

Imports for the nine-month period ending with September showed large increases as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

Meat products imports were 21,800,000 pounds larger than a year ago; beef and veal, 7,500,000 pounds more; ham and bacon, 2,200,000 pounds more; canned meat, 27,000,000 pounds more; wheat, 10,000,000 pounds more; corn, 34,000,000 bushels more; wheat flour, 1,100,000 pounds more; unmanufactured tobacco, 1,900,000 pounds more, and raw cotton, 28,300,000 pounds more.

Argentina Planning New Treasury Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 26—The public of Argentina announces the issuance of 25,000,000 pesos in short-term Treasury notes, to be issued to bidders who offer to take them at the lowest interest rates. This experiment is entirely new to South American Government financing.

It is admitted in official circles that it is the Government's intention to feel the pulse of the money market in view of recent statements in banking circles that the investment market was reaching the saturation point.

Treasury notes were formerly issued to banks or the Government's creditors, who in turn discounted them in banks. At times this resulted in the banks carrying so much Government paper that they had to curtail credit facilities for other applicants.

Chicago Wheat Is Deprived Of Outside Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—The quieting of war fears in Europe deprived the wheat market of much outside support, and with this factor missing, there was heavy profit-taking followed later by long liquidation, with the result that from the tops of a few weeks ago wheat prices dropped 9 to 10c.

The fear that Canada might adopt a more liberal selling policy with the change in administration also had considerable influence in checking new buying.

Liverpool and Buenos Aires wheat markets have held much better than the North American exchanges the last few weeks, Liverpool being at about the same level as on Oct. 1 while Chicago and Winnipeg are several cents lower.

Argentine crop news was more encouraging for a time following good rains, but recent surveys of the situation suggest a crop much below normal on the acreage remaining for harvest. The Argentine crop also is late, and subject to late season heat damage, especially as the crop was off to a bad start.

Australian Crop Outlook

Australian crop reports are a little more favorable, with possibility of a crop only slightly less than last year. Both the southern hemisphere wheat exporters will have small stocks remaining for sale at the end of the crop year.

The United States is taking some Canadian wheat, but on the basis of fancy premiums for our cash wheat. Manitoba wheat is nowhere near an import basis for a delivery on our contracts.

Russian shipments dropped to 1,088,000 bushels for the week, and it is the general opinion Russian exports will not exceed 1,000,000 bushels a week.

Cash wheat holds at strong premiums. Red winter wheat has been sold to go to Duluth in fair volume.

Unusual Corn Situation

The corn situation is unusual. Old crop supplies are about as nearly exhausted as they have ever been, and premiums for cash corn are strong for the old grain. New crop offerings are increasing slowly, and as yet are not large enough to give any assurance of adequate terminal supplies in December.

Commercial and feeding needs which are normally heavy the next two months will have to be supplied almost entirely from the new crop corn. Much will depend on the weather.

The total visible supply is expected to be less than 2,000,000 bushels, by the end of the week, and this year there is no corn in storage at Canadian points as was the case last year.

Rye has been stiffened by the Treasury ruling imposing a countervailing duty on imports of cheap foreign rye, and also by the expected restriction in acreage next year.

Unlisted Securities Markets Perplexing Problem to SEC

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The problem of what to do with so-called "unlisted trading" is one which has the Securities and Exchange Commission perplexed. The law directs the commission to "make a study of trading in unlisted securities upon exchanges and to report the results of its study and its recommendations to Congress on or before Jan. 3, 1936." Moreover, Congress apparently must take some action next spring, for the law permits securities to enjoy "unlisted trading" privileges, which include exemption from the usual requirements for periodic information, only until June 1, 1936.

The New York Curb Exchange, and other smaller exchanges throughout the country, permit trading on their floors in certain stocks without application for such listing on the part of the companies involved. Such listing is considered a convenience for investors, traders, and speculators, even though the management of the issuing company is for one reason or another uninterested, and in rare instances actually averse to having its securities quoted on a public exchange.

"Unlisted" Advantages

In general only securities which have been "seasoned" in over-the-counter trading are admitted to unlisted trading. A representative group of such securities traded on the New York Curb Exchange was found to have an average history of 25 years.

The argument for "unlisted trading" on a recognized exchange is that it gives those who care to own such securities certain advantages which over-the-counter trading naturally cannot give—more or less continuous quotations, publication in the financial pages of daily price ranges, a "broader market" (narrower spread between buying and selling prices), and in some cases, to put it baldly, more of a "play."

The argument against unlisted trading is that it is not as good as full listing. An amount of information such as is available for full listing is not had and cannot be had. The distinction between "full listing" and "admission to unlisted trading" has, of course, become very much sharper since the enlarged requirements for periodic information have been promulgated by the SEC.

Commission's Difficulty

The difficulty which faces the Commission's investigators, who are said to have accumulated vast masses of information on the subject and to have attacked their problem in a most conscientious way, is really a rather simple one. If unlisted trading is permitted, it will provide a substitute for full listing for many securities. But if it is banned, many companies will let issues now enjoying unlisted trading slide back into the over-the-counter markets. Either way the investor can hardly benefit.

Many corporate managements do not relish the glare of publicity which "full listing" imposes on the directors, or the burdens of information periodically required in order to keep securities fully listed. Some corporations do not mind, and others have provided such information voluntarily for years. There has been a general movement of a voluntary spontaneous, laissez-faire nature in recent years toward providing the stockholder and creditor with more complete and frequent information.

The purpose has in part been to build up favorable public sentiment, in part to make up for the widening margin between stockholders' understanding and corporate finance, due to the popularization of stockholding. The movement has been fostered by the exchanges, the dealers, brokers, managements, statistical and investment advisory services, and others. But some corporations have stubbornly stood out against the trend, for reasons which they consider honest and substantial. And these corporations furnish a knotty problem for SEC officials who hope to obtain by force what is not given voluntarily.

May Refuse Information

If the "unlisted trading," which requires much less information from the issuing corporation, is retained, many such corporate dissenters from the theory of exhaustive publicity may refuse the information required for full listing, in the knowledge that "unlisted trading" might be still available for those who still want to own their securities. Of new issues now coming out, it is said that an abnormally small number are being listed on any regular exchange, because of the drastic requirements for information and the fact that admissions to unlisted trading are now being held up pending final determination of the issue.

On the other hand, if "unlisted trading" is banned, nonconformist corporate managements are more likely to let their securities drift out with the tide into the over-the-counter market, than to be abashed into conforming with the requirements for full listing.

The Commission investigators are apparently toying with the idea of some form of compulsion to force full listing for securities now enjoying only unlisted trading. Even if this could be done, however, an even more difficult problem would be to force issues which would otherwise graduate from the over-the-counter market to unlisted trading, to graduate to full listing at one bound.

Another possibility is open to the Commission. It can register all over-the-counter dealers and brokers and all securities so traded. The law gives the Commission the authority to prescribe rules and regulations "to insure investors protection (in the over-the-counter markets) comparable to that provided . . . in the case of national securities exchanges . . ."

Registering Big Task

Merely registering all the brokers and dealers is likely to prove a policing task of great difficulty. Dealers have been unwilling to go into voluntary organizations. Registration for all securities and requirement of regular information "comparable to that provided in the case of national securities exchanges," would mean the extension of SEC authority over tens of thousands of corporations, including every one not owned solely by a handful of individuals.

Another instance of how policing of the security business settles one problem only to raise another, appears in the matter of margin requirements. The Federal Reserve Board, in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, has laid down margin requirements for all stock brokers who are members of exchanges. The brokers now complain that customers who find these margin rules restrictive are taking their business to banks where they can get easier credit and more of it. The Reserve Board is therefore considering the drafting of rules for bank loans on securities.

Enforcement a Problem

Here, however, a problem arises for neat interpretation. The practice developed extensively during the nineteen-twenties of borrowing for commercial purposes on stocks and bonds as collateral. The new regulations will have to distinguish between borrowers on securities who want the money for security transactions, and those who want it for commercial purposes. Or else the board will have to draft the new regulations to apply to a very wide field of commercial borrowings, thereby multiplying the police task of enforcement as well as the red tape of administration.

The pea may turn up under still another walnut shell. There is still the possibility that, if loans on securities by brokers and bankers are controlled by law, enterprising individualists, akin in spirit to the farmers who refused to sign up the crop reduction programs, may do a profitable private business in security loans. The task of regulation would then be no further than when it started.

Texas' Pecan Crop Yield Is Triple That of 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 26—Tripling the yield of last year, the Texas pecan crop this season has been estimated by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service at 36,000,000, or approximately 200,000 pounds in excess of the entire nation's production of 1934. The prospective crop for the whole country this season is estimated at 78,860,000 pounds.

Texas pecan growers are receiving about 15 cents a pound at the pecan shelling center of Texas, San Antonio.

Although the leading pecan-growing state, Texas is erratic in pecan production. In 1926 the Texas crop was 41,900,000 pounds and the national crop 83,125,000 pounds. The following year the Texas production dropped to 9,600,000 pounds. In 1928 it jumped back to 27,448,000 pounds, declined to 17,496,000 pounds in 1929, and fell to a record low for the five-year period, 9,500,000 pounds, in 1930.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Sanctions or no sanctions (I write before any League decision has been taken), Great Britain is tightening her belt and preparing for difficult times. This is to be seen in the attitude of the man in the street, but it is to be read also very clearly in the reaction to two speeches by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Facing the Music

On Oct. 1, Mr. Chamberlain told a gathering of bankers and merchants in the City of London that there could be no question of stabilization yet. Two days later he told the Conservative Party Conference that there could be no question of a relief of taxation in the next budget. No stabilization, no budget surplus—only a few weeks ago these announcements would have aroused acute controversy and in many quarters resentment. Today they are received with resignation, even approval.

Certainly to talk of stabilization as an immediate issue when Europe is trembling on the verge of war is like telling a man to have his hair cut when he is in imminent peril of having his head cut off. But the Chancellor went further than a reference to the uncertainties of the actual international situation, and not all minds in the City of London agree with his longer-term judgment. He said that "the essence of a stable monetary standard must be that the country which adheres to it must regulate its price level and its credit policy with the other important centers with which it is linked," and that therefore if this country were to go back to a gold standard we should be bound to follow the deflationary policies still necessarily pursued by the gold bloc.

But the stabilizationists—and they have grown greatly in number and influence during the past year or so—answer that we should be no more tied to the credit policy of the gold bloc than the gold bloc would be tied to the credit policy of London. Would it not be possible, they ask, for France to modify and gradually reverse her deflationary policy if confidence were restored and trade liberated on the basis of stabilization? Here opinion again divides.

Some people thing that reflation is possible in France on the present basis, provided investors are reassured by a general measure of stabilization. But the vast majority of London opinion holds vigorously that a necessary condition is the devaluation of the franc, in order to bring relative price levels into equilibrium.

The Squinting Dollar

"We must wait," said Mr. Chamberlain, "until the dollar and the franc can look one another in the face without a squint." That means waiting until prices rise sufficiently in the United States, or fall sufficiently in France, for the relative price levels to be adjusted. That will be a long and hazardous process, whichever way we look at it. Again the alternative is devaluation in the gold bloc. There is a growing feeling that events may take the decision out of the hands of the statesmen. If the flight of money from Europe continues, the gold standard can hold out only so long as the reserves of the central banks in the gold bloc hold out. For France, that is a longish time; for the others it is only just round the corner.

The Budget Prospect

As for the budget, the degree of armament increase already undertaken, together with an expensive agricultural policy and a higher scale of relief for the unemployed, has already eaten away any prospective surplus this year. In the first half of the fiscal year, up to September 30, expenditure exceeded the corresponding 1934 total by £17,820,000. This compares with an estimated increase of £35,140,000 for the whole year, so that the rate of expenditure is well up to what was forecast.

The budget position would be serious if it were not for a simultaneous increase in revenue. The total for the half year is £13,017,000 more than in 1934, whereas only £18,029,000 was estimated as the increase for the whole year. The margin of £4,000,000 odd that we apparently have in hand, according to these figures, will be absorbed, there is little doubt, by a higher rate of expenditure during the latter half of the year. Hence the expectation of the experts is that the budget will be balanced and no more.

More Money From Millionaires

Of course revenue may continue to run well above estimates, and thus enable a surplus to be struck in spite of higher expenditure. But the probability of this happening is lessened by the fact that the improvement over estimates on the half year may be entirely ascribed to a larger yield of estate duties. They have provided £6,420,000 more than in the corresponding period of 1934, although their yield for the full year was estimated at a decline of £1,356,000. Lord Woolavington's estate alone paid £3,500,000 a few weeks ago, and the Exchequer—a ghoulish profiter by death—has reaped its reward from the demise of several other millionaires.

Mr. Chamberlain said—not entirely jocularly—at the Conservative Conference that he understood their resolution on more armaments to mean that he was being given a mandate from his party to do what he liked about income tax, motor duties, the beer tax and the rest, to meet the added expenditure that they were demanding, and of which he too approved. However, it is far too early to guess what will happen next April, when the international situation may be entirely different and when a change may have taken place in the complexion of the British Government.

New Deal Nurses Monopoly, Says Ogden L. Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—Charging that the economic stability sought under "new-deal" policies fostered monopoly, Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, declared in an address last night before the Commercial Club here that this country faced a decision whether free enterprise under democracy was to survive or would succumb to planned economy which meant central control by coercive government.

"Control, once established, is bound to spread in ever-widening circles until it becomes all inclusive," Mr. Mills declared. "The truth is that when government arbitrarily interferes with production costs or prices in any line of industry it starts a whole train of unforeseeable consequences which inevitably call for more and more intervention."

Hits New Deal

The pattern running through the new-deal measures, he held, "leaves no doubt that the planners in Washington are making a systematic attempt to bring within the grasp of the Government the two key elements of a free capitalistic society—individual enterprise in production and the price mechanism in distribution."

"We must keep alive the competitive process which is its most vital element. If we yield to the temptation of resorting to such practices as price fixing and the suspension of competition through combination or agreement, then step by step we will be led inevitably to government control.

"We must encourage saving, not only as the surest means of providing individual security but that adequate capital may at all times be available, and more particularly to smaller business enterprises.

Wealth Distribution

"We must recognize that adequate distribution of wealth presupposes adequate production of wealth. This means not restriction of production but the encouragement of increased production by unshackling business energy, encouraging individual enterprise and invention, and removing the obstacles that hamper business expansion.

"We must face the fact that in a free economy there can be no security for capital, but that, as on the one hand capital must be accumulated for productive investment, simultaneously other capital must be dissipated through the march of progress.

"We must see to it that the benefits derived from increased efficiency and lower costs are directly and promptly passed on to consumers as the most effective way to insure a wide diffusion of prosperity and increased productivity.

"We must continue the upward trend of real wages; apply our most earnest efforts to the stabilization of employment, and promote a spirit of co-operation and sense of partnership on the part of employers and employed, as contrasted with the un-American doctrine of class warfare.

Hits Unfair Practices

"We must stamp out crime, fraud and all of those anti-social acts through which men seek to profit illegitimately at the expense of their fellows, and we must discourage unfair practices of all kinds, not only by statutory penalties but by the weight of public opinion and of an aroused business conscience.

"We must impress on those of wealth and economic power that they are free to use them neither selfishly nor unscrupulously, but with an ever-present sense of public responsibility.

"We must insist on a stable and sound currency.

"We must not rest satisfied until we enjoy what we have never had, a sound banking structure.

"We must see to it that government is not permitted to squander the earnings and savings of our people, or to divert too large a share of the national income to unproductive purposes.

Increase in Tire Prices Is Expected

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—A. A. Garthwaite, vice-president of Lee Tire & Rubber Company, in a statement just issued, expressed belief that an increase in tire prices was "inevitable and that it might come within the next few weeks."

"The tire price situation has improved somewhat, but it is not yet satisfactory," he said. "It seems likely, however, that before the beginning of the new tire selling year on Nov. 1 next, the industry will have agreed upon a plan of merchandising which will prove sound to the manufacturer, the dealer and the public.

"In recent weeks we have seen trade developments which should assist in strengthening tire price schedules. In addition to efforts of manufacturers to reach an agreement to stabilize prices somewhere near the Feb. 1 levels, the recent reduction in original equipment tires to a price below the cost of production and the further curtailment of rubber export permits from 65 per cent to 60 per cent of the so-called standard for the final quarter of 1935, will ultimately result in higher replacement tire prices. I would not be surprised to see some action taken around the first of November."

Cost of Turkeys Expected To Be Higher This Season

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Young holiday turkeys this year apparently are going to cost more than last year, a survey by the United States Department of Agriculture indicated.

Farm prices of turkeys on Sept. 15 were 14.4 cents a pound, compared with 11.8 last year and 10.7 on Sept. 15, 1933, the survey showed.

For Free Enterprise

Wide World

Ogden L. Mills
Former Secretary of the Treasury

World Consumption Of Tin Up 14.8 P. C. In First 8 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—During the first eight months of the current year the world's apparent consumption of tin totaled 90,910 tons, an increase of 11,692 tons, or 14.8 per cent, compared with the like period of 1934, according to the International Tin Research and Development Council.

The total production of tin in the first eight months of 1935 is given as 84,929 tons, an increase of 14,306 tons over the corresponding figure for 1934. These statistics include the whole of the world tin production and consumption except that part of the production of China, Japan, and Australia which is consumed in the country of origin.

In the year ended August, 1935, the consumption of tin in the United States of America increased by 11.9 per cent to 54,160 tons. Tin consumption in Russia continues to expand, a new record of 6345 tons having been reached for the year ended August, 1935. Consumption in Italy has also reached a record of 5362 tons for the year ended August, representing an increase of 34.4 per cent over the figure for the previous year. France and Belgium show decreases of 16.7 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively.

The following table shows the tin consumption of the principal countries in tons of 2240 pounds:

	Year ended August 1935	Year ended August 1934	Percentage increase or decrease
United States	54,160	48,394	—11.9
United Kingdom	21,025	21,229	— 1.0
Germany	10,517	10,326	+ 1.8
France	7,939	9,535	—16.7
U. S. S. R.	6,345	5,285	+20.1
Italy	5,362	3,990	+34.4
Other countries	24,025	23,083	+ 4.1
Apparent world consumption	129,373	121,842	+ 6.2
Approximate world consumption in manufacture	134,000	134,500	— 0.4
Approximate depletion of consumers stocks	4,600	12,700	...

Only 13 of 50 Big Rails Show Profit In First 8 Months

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reports that only 13 of the 50 largest railroads in the country showed a net profit after depreciation and retirements for the first eight months of this year.

The earnings generally were below the like period of 1934, although a few showed slight increases in net income. The Elgin, Joliet and Eastern jumped from a deficit of $453,310 last year to a net of $892,721 for the like period.

The roads showing net income, in addition to the Elgin, were:

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, $3,467,331; Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, $17,701,259; Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, $2493; Louisville and Nashville, $1,854,660; Norfolk and Western, $13,933,839; Oregon Short Line, $198,388; Pennsylvania, $11,660,944; Pere Marquette, $238,475; Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, $2,052,394; Reading Company, $2,743,335; Texas and Pacific, $355,380; Union Pacific, $7,693,692.

The commission received reports from 143 of the 149 class one railroads in the country up to Aug. 31, showing total earnings of $368,269,609 for the first eight months as compared with $419,405,242 for the comparable period last year.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford which just filed an application for trusteeship and reorganization reported a deficit of $2,293,970 for this year as compared with $2,974,146 last year.

Smaller Gain In Retail Activity During the Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The spread of consumer buying was checked somewhat during the past week by the return of summer temperatures and according to the weekly Dun & Bradstreet review, merchandise in some parts of the country moved at the slowest rate for any week in nearly two months.

Dresses, millinery, hosiery, and toiletries sold to good advantage, but coats, fur garments, and shoes were neglected. For household goods, including furniture, radios, floor coverings, kitchenware, and electrical appliances demand continued strong. Grocery sales were enlarged, in spite of the appearance of resistance to rising price levels.

Sales Rise Checked

"Due to the decreases reported for a number of cities, where warm and unsettled weather prevailed, retail sales barely were on a par with those of the week preceding," the report says. "When compared with the showing for the corresponding 1934 period, however, few losses were recorded, the estimated increase for the country over the 1934 totals ranging from 2 to 12 per cent. In spite of the slight decline in the New England States, volume was ahead of last year's by 3 to 10 per cent. The poorest showing was made in the East, the increase over 1934 being held down to 2 to 6 per cent, due to the drop below a year ago at some large centers.

"As industrial activity was on the uptrend, more headway was made in the Middle West," the report continued, "where retail sales ran above the 1934 week by 5 to 15 per cent. Purchases at nearly all of the leading retail centers in the Northwest were up 15 to 20 per cent from a year ago, due to the larger cash farm income. In spite of the spell of mild weather, wider consumer buying in the South lifted volume 8 to 15 per cent over last year's. There was a further upswing in the Southwest, which pushed the totals ahead by 5 to 18 per cent. Holding steady for the week, sales on the Pacific coast were 8 to 12 per cent more than in 1934.

Wholesale Trade Slower

"Neither in reorders nor fresh commitments did wholesale volume come up to that recorded for the week preceding, the slower movement of merchandise at retail resulting in many buyers postponing their trips until the weather will have turned more favorable.

"Wholesalers of dry goods were among those best occupied during the week, as a heavy volume of business was received from the small towns in agricultural districts, particularly for staple goods, domestics, and draperies," concludes the report.

Four New Banks Opened In Four States in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—During the last week four new banking offices were opened, in Michigan, Montana, South Carolina and Kentucky, according to the Weekly Banking Market issued by Rand McNally Bankers Monthly.

The bulletin also reports one consolidation in California and four mergers in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Oregon, respectively.

According to the report, there was only one bank closing during the last week.

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115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 12
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 12
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 12
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20

PERSONAL ATTENTION
This Bank is not too large for us to know every depositor and render attention to individual requirements. Drop in any time and tell us your problems. We will gladly listen and be a help, if possible.
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31 Milk Street - - - Boston, Mass.
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Detroit Placed On Boat Racing Calendar for '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 26—The Detroit Gold Cup Committee, through the Yachtsmen's Association of America, has been placed on the international motorboat racing calendar for 1936 in anticipation of a revival of the Harmsworth (British International) Trophy series here next Labor Day. The dates allotted the Detroit committee by the International Motor Yachting Union of Brussels are Sept. 5 to 8.

J. Lee Barrett, secretary of the Y. A. A., announced some time ago that a Harmsworth challenge has been promised from France for next year. Maurice Vasseur, who was awarded the international Medal of Sport this year for his outstanding European triumphs in the 12-litre racing class, will drive the French challenger.

France has been represented in only five of the 19 Harmsworth races held since 1903 when the famous bronze plaque first was placed in competition. E. B. Thurbon's Trefle-a-Quatre scored the lone French victory in the 1905 series.

The last French Harmsworth challenge was filed in 1926 by Henri Esders, Paris department store owner, whose Excelsior France II lasted only five minutes against Gar Wood's Miss America V. Esder had challenged also in 1925, but his first boat, Excelsior France I, burned before it could be brought to America.

There is a slight possibility that England also may be represented in the event of another Harmsworth race next year, but Italy, which had hopes of filing its first challenge for the plaque, definitely is out of the running. The Italians still have been unable to produce an unlimited craft capable of 100 miles an hour although their lighter and restricted racers have made sensational speeds.

Gar Wood, who won the Harmsworth for America in 1920 and has defended it successfully eight times since, meanwhile is continuing his racing inactivity. Wood's last contest was in 1933 against Hubert Scott-Paine of England, who was the first challenger ever to finish two heats against the famous line of Miss Americas.

A new metal "fantail" hydroplane has been produced in England by Johannes Plum and this may be a Harmsworth possibility in 1936. Vasseur, the French prospect, holds the international 12-litre competition record of 77.8 miles an hour. The Harmsworth 30-mile heat mark is 89.9 m. p. h., set by Kaye Don in Miss England II in 1931.

Winter Schedule Finally Approved By P.G.A. Officials

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 26 (AP)—Robert E. Harlow, manager of tournament activities for the Professional Golfers Association, said here today that all differences between the P. G. A. and California tournament sponsors had been smoothed over and the big guns of golfdom would again boom in the far West this winter.

Harlow said he had received a long distance telephone call from George Jacobus, president of the P. G. A., at Cincinnati, saying the winter schedule had been finally approved.

Acceptance of the dates and prize money, totaling $27,500, ended a long wrangle between California's tourney sponsors and the professional golfers, which at one time ended in a definite break.

Harlow said the tour would open at Pasadena and the pros would show their shots at Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Sacramento, Catalina Island and Riverside before turning toward Florida and possibly Texas.

It is possible the pros will stop off in Texas for two or three big money tournaments, if they can be arranged, said Harlow.

Trouble flared between the P. G. A. and the California open sponsors, when California's schedule of nine weeks was given the professionals with the demand it be accepted as presented, or not at all, Harlow said. The P. G. A. refused to indorse the original schedule.

Honolulu Team May Join Bowling Unit

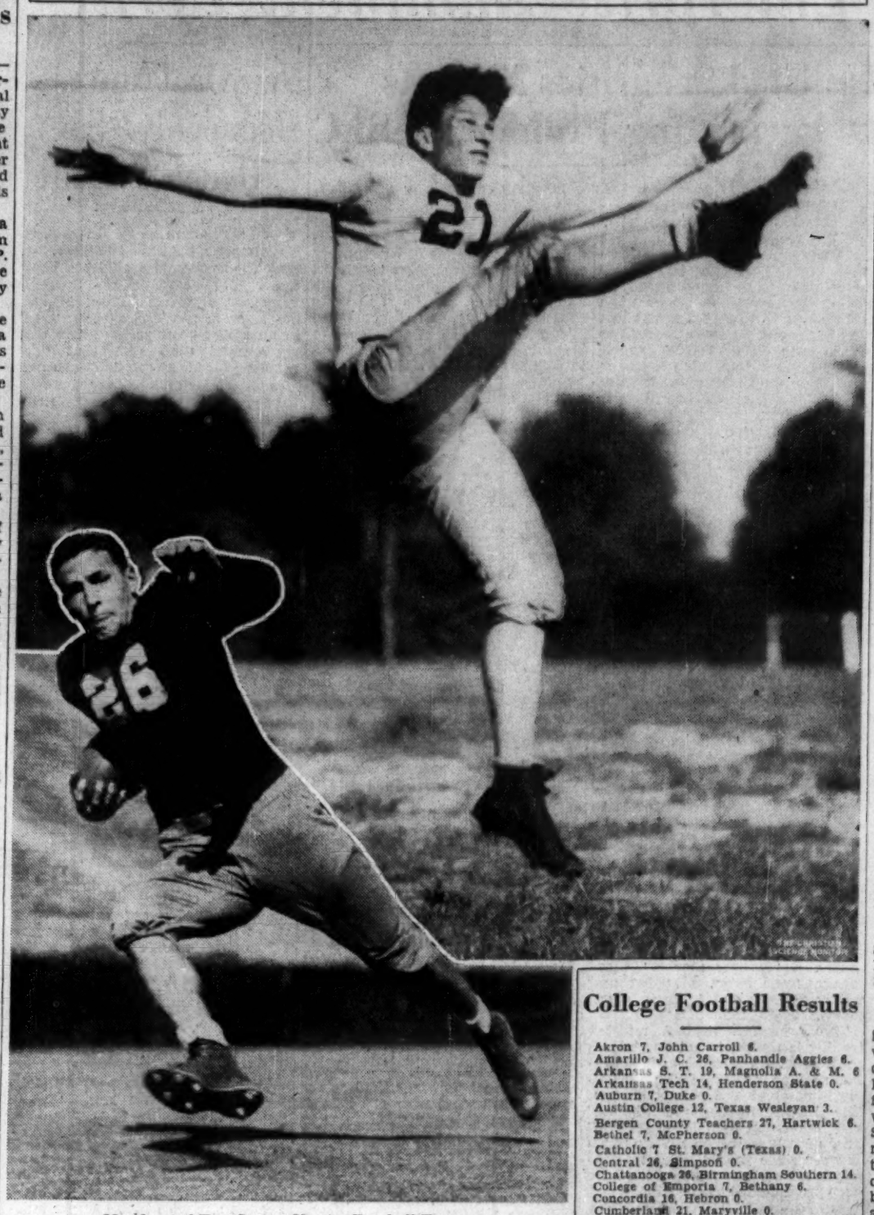
MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Elmer Baumgarten, secretary of the American Bowling Congress, said recently that for the first time in history west coast city bowling associations are enrolled in the United States unit.

Baumgarten reported that 17 city associations, spread along the Pacific coast from San Diego to Vancouver, B. C., have joined the A.B.C. The secretary said that four sanctioned leagues are performing at Hawaii and that one team from Honolulu may compete in the 1935-36 A. B. C. meet.

Reds Retain Dressen

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 26 (AP)—Powel Crosley Jr., president of the Cincinnati Reds, announced recently that both Charley Dressen, manager, and Larry S. MacPhail, general manager, would be retained for the 1936 season. MacPhail's contract expires Oct. 31. Dressen joined the Reds in 1934, after relinquishing the management of the Nashville Club of the Southern Association. The Reds, for four years occupants of the National League cellar, finished the 1935 season in sixth place.

Starring in the Southeastern Conference Gridiron Race



Members of Two Strong Varsity Football Teams
Riley Smith, University of Alabama (Upper), and Co-Captain John Bond, University of Georgia

College Football Results

Akron 7, John Carroll 6.
Amarillo J. C. 26, Panhandle Aggies 6.
Arkansas S. T. 19, Magnolia A. & M. 6
Arkansas Tech 14, Henderson State 0.
Auburn 7, Duke 0.
Austin College 12, Texas Wesleyan 3.
Bergen County Teachers 27, Hartwick 6.
Bethel 7, McPherson 0.
Catholic 7 St. Mary's (Texas) 0.
Central 26, Simpson 0.
Chattanooga 26, Birmingham Southern 14.
College of Emporia 7, Bethany 6.
Concordia 16, Hebron 0.
Cumberland 21, Maryville 0.
Daniel Baker 3, Southwest Texas T. 0.
Drake 21, Haskell 0.
East Central Okla. T. 7, Southwest T. 0.
Emory and Henry 13, Elon 6.
Emporia T. 27, Kansas Wesleyan 0.
Friends 6, Sterling 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 61, Hamline 0.
Hastings 14, Doane 7.
Howard Payne 9, McMurray 7.
Huron 6, Yankton 0.
Lenoir Rhyne 27, Naval Apprentice 7.
Louisiana C. 7, Loyola of the South 6.
Mankato T. 14, Winona T. 6.
Maryville T. 13, Valley City T. 6.
Middle Tenn. 7, Western Kentucky T. 0.
Midland 6, Nebraska Wesleyan 6.
Millsaps 19, Southwestern (La.) 3.
Missouri Valley 19, William Jewell 0.
Moorhead T. 19, St. Cloud T. 0.
Morgan 12, Bluefield 9.
Nebraska Central 6, Luther (Neb.) 0.
Omaha Municipal 31, Peru T. 0.
Oregon Normal 50, Oregon Tech. 0.
Ouachita 21, Hendrix 0.
Southwestern (Kan.) 26, Ottawa 0.
Stephen S. Austin 9, North Texas T. 7.
St. John's 19, Macalester 0.
St. Louis 46, Arkansas State 7.
St. Vincent 19, Salem 16.
Transylvania 26, Morehead 0.
Trinity 7, East Texas T. 7.
Warrensburg T. 20, Rolla Miners 6.
Western Reserve 27, Findlay 7.
West Texas Teachers 14, Texas Mines 0.
York 25, Dana 0.

Big Help to Army Head Coach

* * *

New Mentor Started With All-America Quarterback, Dan Daly, From Harvard

* * *

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The modern gridiron mentor, who yearns for an astute signal-caller, may well envy Maj. Gen. Leon B. Kromer, who drew an all-America quarterback in his first year as Army's head football coach.

It was back in 1901 and Charles Dan Daly, a youngster who had wound up four years at Harvard with a ranking as the nation's outstanding field general, was starting his brilliant athletic career at West Point.

"There were no quarterback worries for me that fall," Kromer, chief of cavalry, recalled yesterday.

"Daly fitted into the Army picture splendidly. He didn't presume on his reputation one iota and was an ideal plebe. But once on that football field he took complete command."

Daly now is a retired Colonel, living at Pacific Grove, Calif.

One of the smallest quarterbacks in Army's early history—he stood 5 ft. 4, and weighed 138—Kromer played in 1897 and captained the 1898 eleven. Among his team mates was the present chief of staff of the army, General Malin Craig.

Back in the old days there was no direct pass from center and the quarterback relayed the ball on every play.

"I'd played lots of baseball and so that big bulky football was easy for me to handle," Kromer said. "Ability to pass the ball and block got me the quarterback job.

"We didn't have anyone to teach us to block and the defensive halfbacks were smashing up our formations. We couldn't seem to learn how. One day we were playing Princeton and I watched their all-America tackle, Bill Chuch, block. After that it was easy. I had found how to get through and bowl that halfback out of the way."

Yost Gives Address At Touchdown Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At a recent Touchdown Club luncheon, held here in the Yale Club, Fielding H. Yost, director of athletics at the University of Michigan, gave a very interesting address before a group of former football players.

In emphasizing some of the problems of defense in the modern gridiron game, Yost said, "Every play is a trick play. It looks a great deal different from the stands, but if you were the defensive fullback you would be foolish to believe you could call plays that the opposing team was going to run against you."

Discussing systems the Michigan director said: "No coach has anything that the other doesn't have. If he had, he couldn't keep it very long. The minute he used a new play a scout would spot it and there is no copyright on it."

As for "commercialism" in football, Yost said if a profit was made from sport he saw no harm in it, inasmuch as it was the means of carrying on an athletic program that otherwise would be unavailable to the student body.

Yost advises those who do not get fun out of playing football, to forget about the game. Referring to other phases of the gridiron game, the Michigan veteran stated that footwork is the hardest fact to teach in football. He also stated that pressing the passer and kicker is the best defense against a strong passing and kicking team.

At the conclusion of his talk Yost was elected an honorary member of the Touchdown Club by the group of 80 members present.

College Cross-Country

Fordham 15, St. Peter's 40.
Harvard 18, N. H. 44, Dartmouth 80.
Princeton 18, Columbia 37.
Tufts 21, Wesleyan 35.
Yale 22, Northeastern 36.

Varsity Club Luncheon—A group of about 100 members of the Harvard Varsity Club attended a luncheon to the Harvard coaching staff and football squad yesterday afternoon. Regular training table fare was served to the club members. They had all they could eat for 50 cents. They also had the opportunity to meet the members of the football squad and coaching staff.

Dick Floyd, president of the Varsity Club, was toastmaster. Speakers included Head Coach Dick Harlow and Capt. Shaun Kelly.

"We are all for Harlow," said Kelly, "and we hope to make good on what he has been teaching us. We're trying hard to learn all we have been taught in the short time."

Harlow said: "We are all working together and expect to go places before the season ends. Up at West Point at the end of the first half I thought we might win. I suppose that many of you are interested in our offense. It takes time to perfect one, and I think we'll be all right before the season finishes. The assistant coaches have done a fine job and I'm grateful to them."

* * *

Cross-Country Races to Crimson—Powerful Harvard varsity and freshman cross-country teams finished ahead of the harriers representing University of New Hampshire and Dartmouth College yesterday afternoon over the Charles River courses. The varsity runners won with 18 points to New Hampshire's 44 and Dartmouth's 80. The Crimson freshmen had 21 points, Dartmouth 43 and New Hampshire 72.

Robert S. Playfair, Harvard '36, won the varsity race of 5.2 miles, starting near the Lars Anderson Bridge on the Cambridge side of the river and finishing near the Newell Boathouse, in 29m. 5s. David K. Webster '36 of New Hampshire placed second, finishing several yards behind Playfair. The next three places were taken by Harvard runners, with Henry O. Marcy 3d. '37, third; Eugene H. Walker '37, fourth, and Hayden Channing Jr. '37, fifth.

Roswell Brayton, Harvard freshman covered the 2½-mile flat course, starting from a point near the horse track on the Boston side of the river and finishing near the Newell Boathouse, in 13m. 38s. Second place went to George P. Gardner 3d, who was elected captain before the race, and third to Gordon S. Walden of Dartmouth.

* * *

Yacht Clubs Prepare for Bowling—Massachusetts Bay Yachting Association has made plans for the bowling season, which opens next Friday evening in Boston. Teams have been entered from the South Boston, Squantum, Savin Hill and Winthrop yacht clubs.

Victory for Harvard Booters—The Harvard varsity soccer football team overcame a stubborn Dartmouth team on the field behind the Harvard Business School yesterday afternoon, 1 to 0. James Wood, left outside, scored the only goal of the game for Harvard. Harvard's season record now includes victories over Tufts, 6 to 3, Williams, 1 to 0, and the victory over Dartmouth. The Crimson also tied with West Point, 2 to 2.

Crowe Trophy Candidate

EDMONTON, Alberta (Canadian Press)—Only one nomination for the Norton H. Crowe Trophy, awarded annually to Canada's outstanding athlete, had been received by Secretary John Leslie of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. Aileen Meagher of Halifax was the one nominated. Miss Meagher, British Empire and Canadian girl sprint champion, had her name placed on the list by P. J. Mulqueen of Toronto. Failing other nominations, she will be awarded the trophy.

Henry Cotton Steady

LONDON (Canadian Press)—Despite his lack of success in tournaments this season, Henry Cotton is still a great personality in British golf. He lost his open title and won only one tournament—at Leeds—but there is little wrong with his season's record. His tournament and championship average works out at 72.04 strokes for 18 holes.

Faculty Approves Change

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa (AP)—The Iowa State Teachers' College faculty committee recently approved the action of the athletic board in withdrawing from the Iowa Conference and officially sanctioned the college's entrance in the North Central Conference. The Panthers were champions of football twice, basketball twice, baseball five times, wrestling once and track nine times during their membership in the Iowa Conference.

Miss Mayer Accepts

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (AP)—Helene Mayer, famous German-Jewish woman fencer, has accepted an invitation to compete for Germany in the 1936 Olympics at Berlin, Dr. Thetdor Lewald, president of the German Olympic Committee, announced yesterday. Miss Mayer, who has lived in California for several years, won the Olympic fencing championship at Los Angeles in 1932.

Toronto Picks Haines City

HAINES CITY, Fla., Oct. 26 (AP)—The Toronto Baseball Club of the International League will train here next spring, Secretary Bruce Angle of the Chamber of Commerce announced yesterday.

Sporting Around the Hub

Cubs Defeat the Bruins in Annual Game

ABOUT 2500 persons saw the Bruin Cubs of the Canadian-American League win their second straight annual pre-season exhibition game over the parent club, the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League. They met last night in the St. John (N. B.) rink in a game in which no body-checking was allowed. The Cubs emerged from the fray with a 3-to-2 victory.

Eight minutes after the second period opened, Cowley, a Bruin spare, converted a pass from Peggy O'Neil, another Bruin spare, for the first goal. The Cubs scored two goals before the period ended through Besler and R. Jackson. Shannon, a Bruin spare, scored the second marker for his team unassisted in the third period. The winning score was made by Bobby Bauer, drafted from the Syracuse Stars, with only 43 seconds left to play. Carrigan, center, passed the puck to Bauer for the last tally.

Goalie Tiny Thompson made four saves, Jackson three, and Grant two. The game was refereed by Jackie Keating.

* * *

American Coach For the British Olympic Divers

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Pete Desjardins of the United States, lyrically described as "The Little Bronze Statue from Florida," will attend to the final preparation of Britain's fancy divers for the Olympic Games of 1936. This arrangement is hailed in swimming circles as grand news, not only because it augurs well for Britain's showing in the pool at Berlin but because it means the definite return of Desjardins to England. And that is an event which the rapidly growing community of diving enthusiasts here awaits with impatience.

Popular Pete

To say that Pete is a popular figure in the sport that he adorns is to understate the case. As you would realize very fully had you been at the "Au Revoir" banquet held in his honor just before he sailed for home recently. At the conclusion of the repast, speaker after speaker paid glowing tribute to the skill and sportsmanship of the lithe little athlete who won both the plain and fancy diving championships at Amsterdam in the Olympic Games of 1928 and since then has given valuable service to the game as a professional.

W. J. Howcroft, one of Britain's best-known coaches; Capt. B. W. Cummins, honorary championships secretary of the Southern Counties section of the English Amateur Swimming Association, and E. J. Larkin, who managed Desjardins' tour, all paid eloquent tribute to the qualities of the guest of honor, and a tumult of applause greeted the announcement that, subject to the completion of certain slight formalities, Pete would be back again by the end of next July to give a week's attention at the Hastings and St. Leonards Pool to the pick of Britain's divers, immediately prior to their departure for Berlin.

Box-Office Appeal

To this function in Desjardins' honor came people from places as widely separated as Hastings, Swindon and the Channel Islands. For Pete has become quite a national figure in Britain. Between mid-June, when he arrived, and the end of September, when the summer swimming season ended, he traveled more than 5000 miles and gave a hundred displays in more than 40 places. His box-office appeal (as the movie managers would say) is well illustrated by what happened at the Hastings and St. Leonards Pool during the week when Desjardins put on his show there. Forty-nine thousand people paid for admission and the receipts amounted to £1760. A much appreciated feature of Desjardins' "act" was his giving of free advice to budding divers at the end of his own spectacular breath-taking performance. Desjardins, it can be said without reservation, has done more than any other one man to put diving into the news in Britain. He even put it over the air at the behest of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Other Stars

Desjardins has not been without competition in the aquatic business this summer, for we have had with us in Britain also Harold (Dutch) Smith, another bright star from the United States. I remember being greatly impressed with the skill of Smith at Los Angeles three years ago, when he won the Olympic highboard championship and took second place in the springboard event to his compatriot, Micky Galitzen. In the early part of the past summer, Smith was engaged in Germany assisting divers of that country in their preparation for next year's Olympic Games. Then he came to England for a brief visit and gave thrilling displays in the south. So highly was he thought of that the Highgate Diving Club has undertaken to arrange a more comprehensive tour for him next year after the Olympic Games. Prior to the games Smith will again be busy with the Germans. It is hoped that a contest can be arranged in this country next season between Smith and Desjardins. Such a duel was under discussion this year, but circumstances prevented it.

Another renowned diver from the New World who has been seen in action here this year is the Canadian amateur champion, Alfred Phillips. I saw him win the championship of the British Empire at Hamilton, Ont., Can., in 1930. He took fourth place for springboard at Los Angeles in the Olympic Games of 1932.

Finale to Memorable Season

The busiest and most entertaining season ever experienced by Britishers who specialize in the difficult and graceful art of diving ends with C. D. Tomalin installed as the champion for both plain and fancy styles. At the 1935 championships, held in the pool at New Brighton, he won off the springboard with a total of 125.13 points, which gave him a comfortable margin of victory over P. H. Beveridge and Frederick Hodges. These men totaled 118.09 and 105.76, respectively. The achievement of Hodges is rendered additionally meritorious by the fact that he is now only 14 years of age. The highboard competition provided a much closer contest, for when the judges had completed their work, Tomalin's aggregate was 88.67 and T. G. Mather's was 85.89. Third place was taken by L. G. Marchant, winner of the Amateur Diving Association's Gold Medal competition last year. Tomalin, Beveridge and Hodges are all members of the Highgate Diving Club, while Mather belongs to the Amateur S. C. and Marchant to the South London S. C.

There are many fine divers among the fair sex these days and the best of them—so far as springboard activities are concerned—is Katinka Larsen, of the Finchley S. C. This graceful diver took second place in the European championship at Magdeburg, Ger., last year, and she followed up that achievement by winning the 1935 women's national title. The Queen of the Highboard, so to speak, is C. E. M. Cousins of Coate S. C. In the championships she collected 28.03 points against I. Adams's 25.68 and M. J. Pearce's 24.58. Whilst summarizing in this terse way the British championship events for 1935, I have automatically given the names of the people most strongly favored at present for inclusion in the British Olympic team for Berlin next year. Add to them, J. B. Ray, the springboard champion of the British Empire; H. W. Batt, a gold medalist of the London Diving Club, and H. J. M. Aldous, English champion of 1927, and you have almost the entire field of selection, in which the administrators of British competitive diving will work industriously before they place a carefully chosen few in the care of Pete Desjardins next summer.

Eastern College Football Scores

Yale		**Princeton**	
34-New Hampshire	0	7-Pennsylvania	6
31-Pennsylvania	20	14-Williams	7
7-Annapolis	6	29-Rutgers	6
72	26	50	19
Harvard		**Brown**	
20-Springfield	0	7-R. I. State	13
0-Holy Cross	13	0-Springfield	20
0-West Point	13	0-Dartmouth	41
20	26	7	74
Pennsylvania		**Columbia**	
6-Princeton	7	12-V. M. I.	0
20-Yale	31	20-Rutgers	6
34-Columbia	0	0-Pennsylvania	34
60	38	32	40
Dartmouth		**Annapolis**	
39-Norwich	0	30-W. & M.	0
47-Vermont	0	27-Mercer	0
59-Bates	7	26-Virginia	7
41-Brown	0	6-Yale	7
186	7	89	14
Syracuse		**Tufts**	
33-Clarkson	0	0-Colby	0
21-Cornell	14	7-Boston	13
18-Ohio Wesley'n	10	20-Middlebury	14
72	24	27	27
West Point		**Cornell**	
14-W. & M.	0	6-St. Lawrence	12
54-Gettysburg	0	19-W. Reserve	33
13-Harvard	0	14-Syracuse	21
81	0	39	66
Boston		**Bowdoin**	
6-Toledo	0	7-Mass. State	6
13-Tufts	7	33-Wesleyan	0
6-Bates	6	6-Williams	27
25	13	46	33
Bates		**Colby**	
31-Arnold	0	6-Amherst	6
7-New York	34	6-Tufts	6
7-Dartmouth	39	6-Vermont	0
6-Boston	6	6-Providence	26
51	99	12	32
Colgate		**Holy Cross**	
30-Niagara	0	32-R. I. State	0
31-St. Lawrence	0	12-Providence	0
12-Amherst	0	47-Maine	0
6-Iowa	12	13-Harvard	0
52-Lafayette	0	13-Manhattan	13
131	12	117	13
New York		**Pittsburgh**	
34-Bates	7	14-Waynesburg	0
25-Carnegie Tech	6	35-Wash. & Jeff.	0
33-Penn M. C.	7	24-West Virginia	6
		6-Notre Dame	9
92	20	79	15
Maine		**Amherst**	
7-Rhode Island	0	6-Colby	6
0-Holy Cross	47	0-Colgate	12
13-New Hampshire	2	23-Union	0
28-Arnold	0	12-Rochester	0
48	49	41	18
Williams		**Wesleyan**	
28-Mass. State	0	27-Coast Guard	0
40-Middlebury	0	6-Conn. State	0
7-Princeton	14	0-Bowdoin	33
27-Bowdoin	6	7-Haverford	13
102	20	40	46
Springfield		**Northeastern**	
16-E. Stroudsburg	0	26-American Int.	0
0-Harvard	20	0-Conn. State	0
20-Brown	0	37-Alfred	7
13-New Hampshire	0	6-R. I. State	13
		33-Norwich	0
43	20	102	13

Celebrates Jubilee

TAUNTON, Eng. (Canadian Press)—Taunton Rugby Club celebrates its diamond jubilee this season. With a membership that now exceeds 600, the club recently acquired the Priory Park grounds, which possess covered accommodation for 1200 people. As funds become available, it is proposed to extend the grandstand and erect more terraces.

Cordy Milne Retains Title

FRESCO, Calif. (AP)—Cordy Milne, crack Los Angeles rider, retained his United States short track motorcycle racing title here recently in the concluding events of the 1935 championships. Cordy's brother, Jack Mile, of Los Angeles, and Minty Waln, also of Los Angeles, tied for second place.

Texas League Shows Profit

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 26 (AP)—J. Alvin Gardner, president of the Texas League said recently the league returned a profit the last season for the first time since 1932. Although the four largest cities in the league were in the second division, games outdrew 1934 attendance figures by 8000.

College Soccer Results

Amherst Fr. 1, Wesleyan 0.
Harvard 1 Dartmouth 0.
Princeton J. V. 1, Georges 2.

Tokyo Colleges Have Organized Football League

TOKYO (AP)—American style football is taking a regular place on the sports calendar of Tokyo universities for the first time this fall.

Five of the largest private universities in the capital have organized the Tokyo American Intercollegiate Football League, acquired equipment, obtained coaches and arranged a regular schedule of games.

The participating universities are Waseda, Keio, Rikkyo, Meiji and Hosei, each with an enrollment of from 4000 to 10,000. These five are the outstanding colleges in the Empire from an athletic point of view.

Beat American Foes

The American brand of football made its first appearance in Japan last Thanksgving Day when a Japanese team selected from Meiji, Rikkyo and Waseda universities played an aggregation of American residents. The lighter and younger Japanese ran rings around their opponents for a 26-to-0 victory. The winners were coached by Capt. Alexander George, a former West Point player now attached to the American Embassy here, who is also coaching some of the varsity teams this fall.

Added interest in the American game resulted from the visit to Japan last spring of an American all-star team, mostly former Pacific coast university players. The all-stars, too big and experienced for Japanese opposition, played mostly exhibition games between their own Red and Green teams, but on the few occasions when Japanese elevens tried to buck the visitors the smaller home boys gave a fairly good account of themselves although outweighed from 40 to 50 pounds a man. The Japanese are fast, courageous and, from their long experience at Rugby, are able to handle the ball skillfully.

New League Forming

The small size of Japanese students, however, is likely to prevent American football from ever becoming as popular in Japanese institutions as baseball or soccer, for instance, have become. The Japanese are sadly handicapped as to weight, and like any other people they do not care much for competition in which they are hopelessly outclassed.

Rugby and soccer, however, in which speed, skill and endurance count for so much, have long been major sports in Japanese universities, and Japanese teams have held their own against first class foreign opposition both here and abroad.

In addition to forming the Tokyo league, American-style football enthusiasts are trying to form a similar group of universities in western Japan, where Kansai College, an American missionary institution, already has a team in training. Doshisha, another missionary school, and Kansai and Kyoto Imperial universities are other prospective members of this league.

Matt Mann Is Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 26—Matt Mann, America's most successful swimming coach and the coach of Michigan teams since 1926, has just received a gift—an engraved stop watch presented by the College Swimming Coaches of America in recognition of his having been one of the coaches' group for 25 years. Mann is the third of the organization to become a member of its Quarter Century Club, Edward Kennedy, coach at Columbia, and Tom Robinson of Northwestern, having preceded him.

Joyce Wethered's Opinion

LONDON (Canadian Press) — The standard of women's golf in America is high among a few players, but not so good in general as in England, in the opinion of Joyce Wethered, English star, recently returned after a four-months tour of the United States and Canada.

Retains Walking Title

GUELPH, Ont. (AP)—Hank Cieman of Toronto, Canadian and United States walking champion, recently retained his 50,000-meter Canadian title when he covered the distance in 4h. 55m. 37s.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

CAFE de PARIS
TWO UNUSUAL RESTAURANTS
165 Massachusetts Ave. (Nr. Boylston), Boston
299 Harvard St., Coolidge Corner, Brookline
Excellent Food—Generous Servings
Regular Luncheons 40c-45c-65c
Regular Dinners 45c-55c-75c
Sundays and Holidays, 12 Noon to 10 P. M., 55c-65c-75c

Soup or Cocktail
Choice of Five Entrees
Salad Dessert
Rolls and Butter Coffee
45c
Georgian Cafeterias
142 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
252 Huntington Ave., Boston

No Liquor—
Just Unusually Good Food
THE ORCHID
210 Huntington Ave., Opp. Church Park
Breakfast 7-11 Luncheon 11-2:30
Dinners served only on Wed. 5-7 p. m. Sundays Noon to 4 P. M.

BRITTANY COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON — TEA — DINNER
A Nice Place to Eat
222 NEWBURY STREET

HOT Frankfurts Hamburgs Postum Chocolate 5c
We have no Formal Name but you'll recognize us because everything is white and SPIC and SPAN
185A Mass. Ave., opp. Clearway St.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
LUNCHEON • DINNER
A DISTINCTIVE menu—quiet atmosphere—efficient service
It couldn't be otherwise at
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street, Brookline

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LUNCHEON 50c. — 75c.
DINNER $1.00 — $1.25
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A Delightful Place for
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"Grand pulsating entertainment."
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DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
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TWO ENTRANCES—WASHINGTON & TREMONT
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Never . . . has the story of betrayed love been told so stirringly!
WAY DOWN EAST
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TICKETS NOW
At Boston Opera House and Wilbur Theatre
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5 NIGHTS ONLY! Beg. Tuesday! Wed. & Sat. Mats.
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JORDAN HALL
Sunday, October 27 at 4.15 p. m.
PEOPLES SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
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Anita Davis-Chase Announces:
JORDAN HALL Thursday Eve., OCT. 31, at 8:15
OLIVER DANIEL
PIANIST (Baldwin Piano)

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Evolution of Old Testament Canon

Work of Centuries Required for Agreement on Authoritative and Inspired Writings—Bible and New Testament Contain History, Religion and Literary Masterpieces—Point Way to Real Substance

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Twenty-Fourth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE canon of the Old Testament was not quickly established. It, too, was a development, an evolution, since it grew out of convictions gained from experience. Canon signifies, primarily, something established as authentic, authoritative—a standard. It took centuries to bring about agreement as to the specific books in the mass of religious literature which were most inspired, authoritative, and actually standard. And even today the canon of the Old Testament accepted by the Protestant church differs from the Vulgate in that it does not contain the apocryphal writings, which the latter includes.

Through many centuries the sifting process went on among the various groups of religionists regarding the literature which the early Hebrew writers had composed. Certain books, found to be more useful, more inspiring because most surely expressive of God's will, were gradually accorded greater authority. Others fell into disuse and were discarded. At times, leaders of various groups came together to determine the most worthy, the most representative of divine Will, and out of a succession of these councils came the Old Testament as we now have it.

Adoption of Pentateuch

In Nehemiah 8, we find the first word regarding the reading, before all the people, of the Law, the name ascribed to the Pentateuch. This solemn occasion which put the seal of approval upon the first five books of the Old Testament, probably as we now have them, occurred about the middle of the fifth century B. C., that is, after the return from Exile.

Two hundred years later, there were accepted and added to the canon, except Daniel, all the books of the prophets from Amos, first chronologically, down to Joel, whose writings are placed at about three hundred years after the time of Amos. Included among the prophetic writings, but actually of a historic character, were also Joshua, Judges, Samuel and Kings.

A hundred years after this, at about 150 B. C., a third group known as the "Writings," was added. Included in these were the Wisdom Books — Job, Proverbs, Song of Solomon, Lamentations, and Ecclesiastes; also Ezra, Nehemiah, Chronicles, and Daniel. A final determination of the Old Testament canon was made at the council of Jamnia, a Palestinian city near Jaffa, A.D. 90.

If we may judge from the account in the Gospels, Jesus quoted only from the Law, the Prophets, and Psalms. There is no reference in the New Testament to Esther, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ecclesiastes, or the Song of Solomon. There is, however, reference in the New Testament to certain books of the Apocrypha.

Thus it was that the Old Testament came into form as we know it, except that several books now separate were originally united, because of sequence of subject matter. Its development may be summarized thus: From centuries of stories, songs, sagas, and traditions, mostly preserved by word of mouth, there emerged finally the historical narrative as found in the Pentateuch, given definite literary form during the fifth century B. C. Following the reigns of David and Solomon was a period of prophecy, which gave us the great books of Isaiah, Jeremiah, all the major and minor prophets, and other writings.

Gradually the test of usefulness and inspiration led to the acceptance of some, the rejection of others. Religious leaders of the people, assembled in councils at various times, finally agreed upon the present canon which is known as the Old Testament, a Book made up of many books, arranged in the Authorized Version not as they were written, but rather as to similarity of subject matter and purpose.

Light Amid Darkness

No estimate can be made of the inspiration, heartening, and strength, which lovers of this Sacred Book have, through the long centuries, derived from perusal of its pages. For several thousand years untold millions have gathered from its prayers and precepts, from its songs and statutes, courage to face life's problems, even when no light appeared. Agnostics and unbelievers have scoffed and denied its authority.

The critics who would point to the stories in the Bible of what they regard as gross immorality, should bear in mind that just judgment of a people, emerging from the stark materiality that enshrouded primitive man, cannot be founded upon the standards of twentieth century civilization. It should not be forgotten that the upward trend of the Hebrew people toward the light of spiritual understanding for a score of centuries produced the greatest of all teachers, Christ Jesus.

Another score of centuries during which the spiritual effulgence of his precepts has penetrated the ancient darkness, has seen a tremendous change in the outlook of that portion of the world's population which has accepted him as Lord and Saviour. Manifestly, the just judge will not lose sight of these facts in attempting to measure the value to mankind of the ancient Scriptures.

Source of Substance

Even the physical scientists of today are coming to the inevitable conclusion that back of all the material phenomena of the physical senses lies a great Power, the actual source and substance of the universe. Faith in spiritual reality is growing as modern physical science reaches out farther and farther into a space so vast as to defy comprehension. Professor Jastrow says of this type: "Such faith rises supreme to argument and speculation because it realizes that the highest truth accessible to man is never a solid that can be grasped, but an atmosphere to be breathed."

The Bible is both a book of religion and a history. It is also the world's greatest piece of literature. For millions of Jews, the Old Testament is the only Sacred Book; for millions of Christians, it is the background against which was projected what is to them the greatest of all books, the New Testament. For the Hebrew people, it was the gateway to education and culture, no less than the guide to righteous living.

While its pages are redolent with human affairs, yet its message is ever discernible to the seeing eye. In the midst of turmoil and material striving, the Bible stands today, as of old, the fountain from which continually flows the pure stream of living water to freshen the traveler on life's way, as he journeys out of the slough of despond onward to the mountain peaks of faith and expectancy.

Newest Plymouths Are Larger in Many Ways and Snappier

The 1936 Plymouths going on display in dealer showrooms throughout the United States today are longer, lower and wider than their predecessors. Style changes mark the new models as distinctly different in exterior appearance. The long, low contours of the body sweep back from a new modern radiator grille, distinguished by rows of bright chromium bars on both sides of a center section of vertical bars finished in the same color as the body.

A larger windshield slopes back at a more acute angle, cutting down wind resistance. The new model looks bigger and more massive. The car has been lowered one inch. Three "business" and seven "de luxe" body types, all on 113-inch wheelbases, make up the Plymouth line for 1936. Interiors allow 4½ inches more passenger space from front to rear, and about two inches more elbow and shoulder room. The safety-steel body, reinforced for additional strength, is insulated from the frame with rubber.

The frame has been completely redesigned. Tests show it to be twice as resistant to twisting forces. "Shockless" steering is an added comfort feature.

New shades and patterns are used in the upholstery and trim. The front seats of the de luxe two-door sedan models are no longer bucket-type seats, but extend the full width of the car, allowing accommodations for three persons in the front seat. The instrument panel has been simplified with the placing of all instruments within the face of a large, airplane-type speedometer.

Modern Curriculum in English Is Prepared for New-Era Child

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—That the schoolroom world of the modern child is another thing entirely from that which opened to the view of a generation or two back is eloquently apparent today in a model curriculum announced by the National Council of Teachers of English.

The product of six years of study of child perception by 100 experts with the assistance of the National Education Association and five other leading organizations, it is triumphantly up-to-date under the title "An Experience Curriculum in English." The premise is that nowadays it is necessary to import all forms of experience into the classroom.

By its appraisal of the school needs of the new-era child, the English teacher must emphasize the esthetics of the radio and the motion picture, take passing cognizance of Shakespeare and make grammar a "twelfth-grade elective for the philosophically-minded." So it is that learning to find a telephone number, how to telephone, how to entertain guests and be a guest, how to write notices, telegrams and advertisements, how to enjoy newspaper comic strips and, above all, how to attend the cinema and listen to the radio are "musts" on the program.

Beginning as a fledgling with the enjoyment of the nursery tales "in which suspense is the chief attraction," the child graduates vicariously to pets and other animals and thence to acts of behavior and heroism, until as a high-school student, he is enthralled by travel, explorers and pioneers, human nature, lyric emotion, puzzles and other essays into "experience" and is presented with Post and Gatty's "Around the World in Eight Days," Paul Siple's "A Boy Scout With Byrd" and David Binney Putnam's David Goes Voyaging," with "Prester John" and "Hamlet" to aid recognition of the "constant universal elements in nature."

The primary objective of radio as class-room literature is "to find and enjoy satisfying sermons, lectures and other up-lift broadcasts," according to the study.

"What is meant by radio manners?" it asks. "Does the radio ever cause quarrels in homes? Is it a discourtesy to radio artists to converse while their program is being given?"

Almost as many pages are devoted to radio programs as to spelling, which is relegated with non-philosophical grammar to a chapter on "corrective teaching."

As for pedagogy by cinema, the instruction centers on the better musical comedies, light romances, real drama, "the better Westerns" and other respectable manifestations of the films.

"There is a series of appendices, but the last one of all deals with "teaching English to teachers."

Style Distinguishes New Plymouths

The 1936 Plymouth De Luxe Two-Door Sedan

General Classified Advertising

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment. 8 other money-makers. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOSHLA, Fitchburg 6-18, Mass.

Christmas Cards—100% profit selling friends, neighbors wonderful 21 folder $1 assortment. 10 other boxes. Exp. unnecessary. Bonuses. Request samples. Schwer, 2810 Westfield, Mass.

CORP. manufacturing nationally known graphite oil products desires responsible men who are interested in establishing their own business. Small warehouse stock only investment required. Complete factory co-operation and sales help given. Give full history and references. GlasOil Products Company, Cleveland, O.

HELP SPREAD the TRUE MEANING of CHRISTMAS! Sell Christmas cards with greetings by Minny M. H. Ayers; good profits; samples on approval. TREE CARD CRAFT COMPANY, Fidelity Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

BOOKS

THE SMART SCHOOL BOOKSHOP, Vineland, N. J. (Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smart, Proprietors)—Worthwhile books and back numbers of important magazines and periodicals supplied; inquiries solicited.

PAYING GUESTS

PASADENA, CALIF.—Exclusive guest home, comforts of best hotels, elevator, pipe organ, tennis courts, large grounds; $100 a month. MRS. GLENA KLOCK, 1441 San Pasqual.

ROOMS TO LET

CORAL GABLES, FLA.—Double rooms in comfortable home, all conveniences, $15 weekly, including breakfast, or $250 until April 1. MRS. H. HUNTT, 447 Giralda Ave.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Rooms, single and double in home; close in; facing lake; near church. 606 South Olive Avenue. Phone 8453.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Ohrnit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory. Low prices, unsurpassed values. Shaughnessy Knitting Co., Dept. A-102, Watertown, N. Y.

Let the Advertiser Know
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Southern Year-Round Estate for Sale

In the long leaf pine and fruit section, Pinebluff, North Carolina. Nine-room house completely furnished with antiques and oriental rugs. Garage with chauffeur's quarters; servants' cabin; stable for eight horses and dog kennels. Ideal for hunting club or winter estate. Priced to sell

GEORGE A. GILES & SON
Cambridge, Mass. KIRkland 2345

LAKE CITY, FLA., on Dixie Highway—7-room house, water, lights, fruit and pecan trees; 20 acres or more if desired. MRS. WOODBURN, Lake City, Fla., R. F. D. 3.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

AGENTS WANTED

COTTON salesman well connected and widely experienced on Liverpool Cotton Market, offers services as agent or representative to cotton shippers and merchants; excellent references. A. N. CONWAY, 77 Canning St., Liverpool 8, England.

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LINCOLN HALLS
11-15 PARK DRIVE, BOSTON
1-2-3-room suites, modern, unusually large rooms and reception halls. Overlooking the Fenway. Distinctively redecorated; free refrigeration, elevators; restricted tenancy, dignified atmosphere. Within walking distance of The Mother Church. $38-$75. Apply to Mrs. Bailey, Suite 4, 11 Park Drive, KENmore 6319.
GEORGE A. GILES and SON
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In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
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BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 ROOMS in first class elevator bldgs., modern improvements; refrigeration; also studio building with switchboard service. Coleman-Gilbert Assoc., 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Com. 3212.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 85 Grozier Road, first floor—6 rooms, second floor, 6 rooms and sun parlor, newly renovated, fireplaces and steam heat. Apply on premises, Tel. KEN. 7780; Sundays, TRO. 2847.

FENWAY Apartments, 1-2-3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette in quiet carefully restricted, modern elevator buildings. Rentals from $31 to $55 a month include free gas and refrigeration. Adults only. Inspection invited. EVANS & MORIN Management, 1151 Boylston St., 131 Park Dr., Boston. Com. 5900.

FLORIDA apartments; Christian Scientists preferred. Apply at Garage Apt. on premises, 535 10th St. So., St. Petersburg.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Modern apartment, 2 rooms, bath, refrigeration; private home for business woman, couple. Phone Mansfield 6-8479.

NINE-ROOM apartment, light; near subway; $65 monthly. Long Island City, N. Y. Stillwell 4-7766.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FORD Touring Tudor, April, 1935, incl. radio; beautiful condition; 5000 mi.; no dealers; bargain. R-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRIVATE party desires to dispose of Dictator DeLuxe Sedan, 13,000 mileage; vehicle has had extraordinary care and is spotless. Call CEN. 2986 for details (Newton, Mass.).

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LEISURELY projects for grown-ups who enjoy cultural associations in the country; current events, biography, Bible, languages, history; instruction in weaving and other crafts, art, music, dancing; friendly fireside conference; tennis, riding, golf; Christian Science society near by; motor trips to Boston; Florida season after Christmas; long and short time arrangements; excellent food; a few private baths. Address FAITH HICKFORD, Sea Pines, Box 3, Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

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COCKER Spaniels, registered stock; pups sired by Judge Brucie; reasonable. Mrs. S. V. Pidgeon, 37 Howard St., Melrose, Mass. Mel. 2854-M.

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FIREPLACE WOOD, Kindling, Stove and Furnace Wood direct from our wood lots minus middlemen's profits. Hyde Park 0872-M.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN wanted for household work such as waiting on table, cleaning, etc., for family in New York City; reply, stating age, experience, nationality, religion and salary expectation. Write Box R-22, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED woman as housekeeper-cook; companion nurse; family of 4 including 2 children. Write Box X-48, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MAID—Thoroughly reliable, to do general work in home of mother and two small boys. Write MRS. C. F. WOOD, Hingham, Mass., or call evenings, Hingham 0563.

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FLORIDA—Lovely furnished homes up to $1000 for winter season at Winter Haven. MISS L. M. NELSON, Real Estate.

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ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—Beautifully furnished Spanish type house on bay; nine rooms, four bathrooms, garage, service quarters, lovely garden; completely equipped with linen, silver, etc.; $1500 season. Write M. COLLINS, 36 Marine Street, St. Augustine, Fla.

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New and renewal subscriptions for all magazines; lowest single and club rates; reliable service; request catalog. HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Magazine Subscription Service, Arlington, Mass.

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Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage — all work guaranteed.
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75 Ellery St., Cambridge Tro. 8036, Kir. 4083

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Grand and upright, low prices, reliable makes. CHARLES A. ROSS CO., 110 Summer St., Boston

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Graduate of Perkins Institution. 40 Queensberry St., Boston. Tel. KEN. 0920 or MEL 3076-W. Center Newton 3074

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184 Summer St., Boston Hub. 1112

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY of BOSTON
CITY ELECTION

City Clerk's Office, October 25, 1935
In accordance with the provisions of the laws concerning elections, notice is hereby given that meetings of the citizens of the City of Boston, qualified to vote for city officers, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the Fifth Day of November, 1935

and all such citizens will on said date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for three members of the School Committee, and for one member of the City Council in each ward.

The polls at said meetings will be opened at eight o'clock A. M., and closed at eight o'clock P. M.

Attest:
W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.

REAL ESTATE

FLORIDA, Orlando and Winter Park—We offer desirable winter homes completely furnished; monthly or seasonal basis; your inquiries solicited. NOBLE SMITH, Realtor, 212 No. Orange Ave., Orlando.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.
OPPORTUNITY TO RENT completely modernized house, choice location, 5 chambers, 2 tile baths, library, maid's quarters, playroom, oil burner, refrigeration, double heated garage, $125. DORIS CARLEY, West New. 2966.

SAVE time and effort; be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge. KIRkland 7827

Very Old—To Fix Up
A CAPE COD HOUSE of 8 rooms, no improvements, electricity available. Large barn and shop. Acres and acres of field and woodland. Very secluded, yet near the center of historic Marshfield. The price has been reduced to $4800. Call Briggs-Cushman, Summer St., Kingston, Mass., Tel. 230; or Henry W. Savage, Inc., Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass., Asp. 1504.

WESTON
Artistic home of 6 rooms; first floor toilet, open porch and sun room, 2-car garage; 16,000 feet; desirable restricted community. Call Waltham 4357.
JOHN H. BENSON, Weston, Mass.

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100 Boylston Street Boston, Mass.

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BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner, Mass.—A furnished suite of 2 rooms with private lavatory and toilet, on second floor; newly decorated sunny rooms; in exceptional location; excellent meals; a home of refinement and comfort. ASP. 2505.

FLORIDA—Pleasant cottage home, good board, for one needing rest and study; very reasonable; best refs. MRS. BEALS, Longwood.

SALEM, MASS., 107 Columbus Avenue—Attractive private home for one person; refs. exchanged. E. L. HARVEY, Tel. 5352-M.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Rooms, comfortable, homelike; beautiful view; opposite The Mother Church; single and double; transients or permanent. WARREN, COM. 7573.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3—Nice, airy rooms overlooking church park; single, double; permanent, transients or students. A. M. NEWPORT.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—A home overlooking church park, offering unusual advantages for permanent or transient guests. MRS. PEAKES. Com. 4939.

BOSTON 37 W. Newton St.—$6, $6, $7, $8 week. Tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath. Room here when in Boston. Com. 7500.

BOSTON—A front room overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park; quiet, home atmosphere; kitchen privileges. KENmore 4142.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5—Desirable double front rooms, twin beds. COM. 6407.

BOSTON, 95 Gainsboro St., Suite 4—Pleasant, homelike rooms; $5. EMMA RANKIN.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 32 Centre St.—Attractive rooms available for reasonable rent; board optional; oil heat; quiet, desirable home. Longwood 9087.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Finely furnished rooms, single house; or rent entire to party of means. Box T-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—New location, Stratton Inn opposite Beaconsfield Hotel, 1754 Beacon St. Choice rms, meals optional. Tel. Long 8737.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Garfield St.—Large, pleasant front room, convenient for business people or good home for an elderly or retired person; price reasonable. TRO. 1879 or Box W-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Warm, comfortable rooms in adult family, in vicinity of Harvard Square, with some privileges. Box T-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MIAMI
(Continued)

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TAMPA
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GEORGIA

ATLANTA

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We rebuild, replace, renovate and steam all types mattresses.
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ATLANTA, GA.

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All Methods of Permanent Waving—All lines of Beauty Culture.
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We Try to Please

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DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
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GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

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KNODEL
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19 rue du Nant
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Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4
COAL—COKE—WOOD
MAZOUT
PAUL MAGNIN
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Mme. LOUIS KUHNE
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PORCELAINES CRISTAUX
ETAIN
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Kitchenware
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Holenstein
POSTSTRASSE 10

ZÄZIWIL I. E.

ZÄZIWIL I/E
(Linie: Berne-Langnau-Lucerne)
GASTHOF Z. "WEISSEN ROSSLI"
Heimeliger Ferienort. Schönes Ausflugsziel.
Niedrige Preise. Tel. 4
Prospekte durch Familie Künzi
Restaurant

ZURICH

HANS NEUSS
Seefeldstrasse 14
SPECIALITY SHOP
for Leather Articles and Umbrellas. Large Assortment of Travelling Articles and Ladies' Handbags.

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

bliss Modes de paris & cie zürich paradeplatz
Elegant Hats

Die neuesten Seiden und Wollstoffe für die kommende Saison sind eingetroffen
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Bellevueplatz, neben Kino
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Albrecht-Schlapfer & Co
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Carl Meier, Werkstätte für Qualitätsmöbel
Zürich, Engelstrasse 7/9 - Telefon 51.532
(Furniture)

Feinbäckerei - Konditorei
MAX WÜTHRICH
Baker and Confectioner
FORCHSTRASSE 175
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Promter versand nachauswärts
(GARDENER)

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THE FOREMOST FASHIONS
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Monitor Movie Guide

'Mr. Hobo' Gives George Arliss Bright Satirical Comedy Role

By E. C. S.

George Arliss (Right) and Gene Gerrard in "Mr. Hobo"

Confidential (Mascot)—Cheap gangster film with a government man posing as a racketeer and falling in love with the crook's bookkeeper. Donald Cook, Evelyn Knapp, Warren Hymer.

Death from a Distance (Chesterfield)—Passable astronomical murder mystery with Our Girl as the reporter and Our Boy as the detective. They put aside their feud, solve the enigma and marry. Russell Hopton, Lola Lane, George Marion.

A Feather in Her Hat (Columbia)—From I. A. R. Wylie's novel, with Pauline Lord as a mother in a backwash of London who is determined to give her son a chance to be a gentleman. Miss Lord, Basil Rathbone and Louis Hayward contribute uncommonly interesting work to a story steadily adult in interest. Billie Burke, Wendy Barrie.

Harmony Lane (Mascot)—The life and music of Stephen Foster, with Douglas Montgomery as the composer in a story of disappointed love and frustrated ambition. Unpretentious melodrama, pleasing of its sort. Evelyn Venable, Adrienne Ames.

His Night Out (Universal)—Edward Everett Horton again as Mr. Milquetoast, who inadvertently outwits the criminals who have committed the theft of which he is accused. In the end he marries the heart interest (Irene Hervey) and even sasses his boss Robert McWade).

I Live My Life (Metro)—Joan Crawford as a poor little rich girl who gives up her idling set because she cannot go on without Brian Aherne, the archaeologist, who, though poor, is rich in the knowledge of his profession and in the joys of primitive life among his excavations in Greece. W. S. Van Dyke's satirical directing touch helps largely in piling up the laughter. Frank Morgan, Eric Blore, Jessie Ralph.

The Last Outpost (Paramount)—Fair melodrama, with the husband and lover together in a tight box when a British detachment is set upon by black tribesmen. Claude Rains as the husband is disposed of during the heavy firing. An ill-considered release at this time, with machine guns mowing down hordes of dark natives. Gertrude Michael, Cary Grant.

Maria Chapdelaine (Société Nouvelle)—A French language picture tragic in its story of pioneering in the Quebec wilderness, with the heroine holding to her lot even after the passing of mother and lover, refusing to leave it all for an easier life with a suitor from the city. The film has power and is free from sentimentality. It was photographed partly in Canada and received an important cinema award in France for its quality. Madeleine Renaud, Jean Gabin, André Baqué, Suzanne Desprez.

Mr. Hobo (G.-B.)—The theme of the old farce, "Ready Money," served up again with modern laughable results, with George Arliss as the wandering gentleman who finds prosperity thrust upon him because his name happens to be Rothschild. Gene Gerrard is a likable vagabond companion for Mr. Arliss's funmaking. Frank Cellier, Viola Keats, George Hayes. This film is called "The Guv'nor" in England.

Music Is Magic (Fox)—A fading film star breaks again into the movies, accompanied by three acrobatic hoofers from vaudeville. Slapstick with tunes. Bebe Daniels, Mitchell & Durante.

Pursuit (Metro)—Tasteless attempt to get entertainment out of the child-kidnaping theme. Just a hash of meaningless thrills. Chester Morris, Sally Eilers.

Shipmates Forever (Warner)—Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler again at Annapolis, with opportunities for him to croon and for her to dance in the course of the story of a night club entertainer's unwilling attendance at the naval academy. His heroic attempt to rescue a comrade during a catastrophe aboard ship restores him to the good esteem of the fellow cadets he has snubbed and he makes his father, the retired admiral, happy by deciding to remain in the navy. Lewis Stone, Ross Alexander.

Way Down East (20th-Fox)—Old-time melodrama refurbished, with Rochelle Hudson as Anna, the unfortunate housemaid on the farm, driven out into the snowstorm by the stern squire when he learns her story. Barn dance, quilting bee, skating party, hayrack ride, the village gossip and the city slicker who perishes in the very ice jam from which Anna is rescued by the squire's son, David. Henry Fonda, Slim Summerville, Russell Simpson, Margaret Hamilton.

(This guide is printed Saturdays).

LIFE is not a goblet to be drained, but a measure to be filled.—HADLEY.

Daily Features

WHEN love and skill work together, expect a masterpiece.—RUSKIN.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

No. 6

Night on the Century

THE $1.80 I had paid to change my Pullman reservations from a lower berth to a full section, was well spent; for I remember having bumped my head two dollars' worth on many a morning while trying, without benefit of training as a contortionist, to dress myself in a berth. A customer can stand up in a section and stretch himself.

Thirteen years, of course, is a long time to withstand the blandishments of the Pullman Company and keep off a sleeper; but my last recollection of the ventilation facilities was of prying up the window at the foot, and inserting a double screen—and there would always be a sizable cinder crop in the morning! But this car seemed to be air-conditioned, and the windows were kept shut. (Perhaps the crew had long ago given up hope of getting them open.) The ventilation for my berth was provided by a little electric fan gadget which fitted through the berth curtain. A switch was set for three speeds; and at low speed I had a satisfying movement of fresh air.

Our train carried three or four all-bedroom cars, in which the more affluent passengers might sleep across the car, instead of being pulled along head first. But I was unable to generate any envy; I was perfectly comfortable. It really doesn't make any difference whether I slept the sleep of the just or not—some of us, you know, think we have to live up to the tradition of "not sleeping the first night away from home." However, I don't recall the stop at Syracuse—around 10:40, although I was busy peeking out at the sights while we were backing and filling in Buffalo, about 1 a. m.

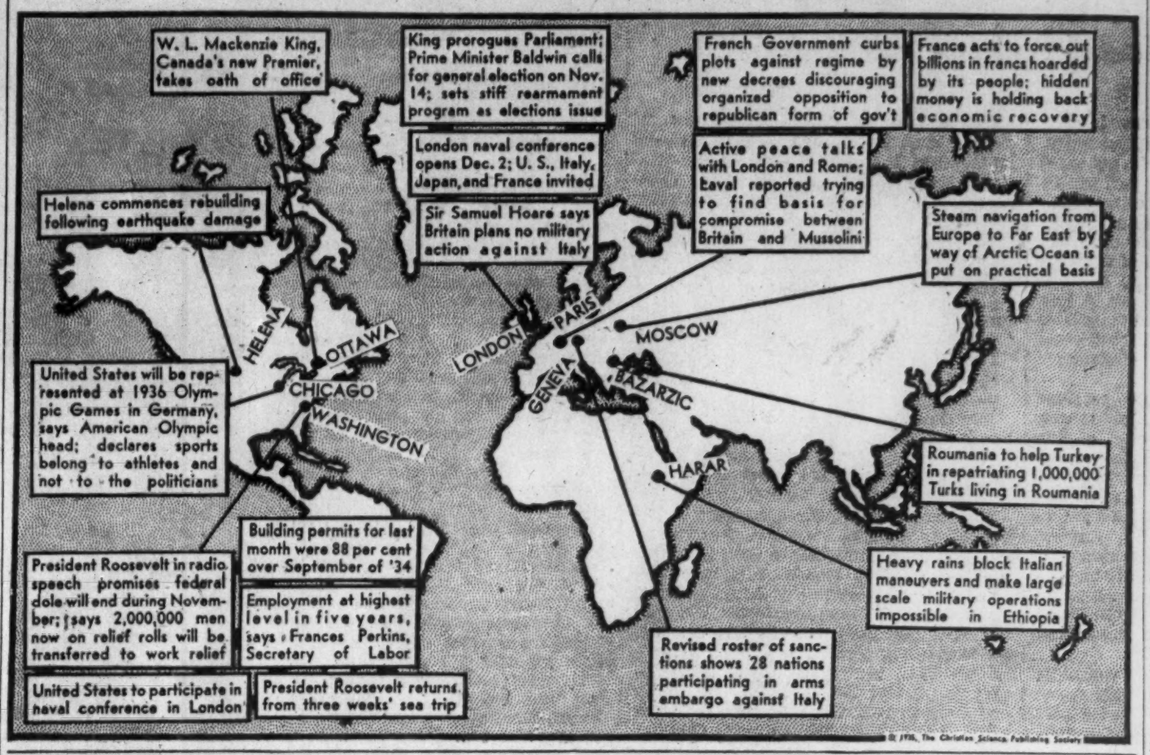
But even if one doesn't sleep the night through, there is something indescribably soothing in the rhythmic, but subdued click of the rails, punctuated by the fleeting hollow sound when passing over a bridge. Then there is of course, the iambic, dot-dash interlude when being frisked by a string of freight cars; not to mention the sudden puffing and diminishing, muffled clatter of a passing train. Now and then there is a faraway whistle. But all sounds merge into a Pullman night—a night of relaxation and solid comfort.—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued)

Guess Again Answers (24)

1. Yes.
2. No; De Soto, in 1541, was the first white man to see the Mississippi. He saw it from the present site of Memphis.
3. Yes; it is 36½ feet in diameter, and is 280 feet high.
4. No; it referred to their native land.
5. Yes; Obadiah immediately follows Joel.

World News of the Week at a Glance


W. L. Mackenzie King, Canada's new Premier, takes oath of office
King prorogues Parliament; Prime Minister Baldwin calls for general election on Nov. 14; sets stiff rearmament program as elections issue
French Government curbs plots against regime by new decrees discouraging organized opposition to republican form of gov't
France acts to force out billions in francs hoarded by its people; hidden money is holding back economic recovery
London naval conference opens Dec. 2; U. S., Italy, Japan, and France invited
Active peace talks with London and Rome; Laval reported trying to find basis for compromise between Britain and Mussolini
Helena commences rebuilding following earthquake damage
Sir Samuel Hoare says Britain plans no military action against Italy
Steam navigation from Europe to Far East by way of Arctic Ocean is put on practical basis
HELENA
OTTAWA
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
MOSCOW
BAZARZIC
HARAR
United States will be represented at 1936 Olympic Games in Germany, says American Olympic head; declares sports belong to athletes and not to the politicians
Roumania to help Turkey in repatriating 1,000,000 Turks living in Roumania
Building permits for last month were 88 per cent over September of '34
President Roosevelt in radio speech promises federal dole will end during November; says 2,000,000 men now on relief rolls will be transferred to work relief
Employment at highest level in five years, says Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor
Heavy rains block Italian maneuvers and make large scale military operations impossible in Ethiopia
United States to participate in naval conference in London
President Roosevelt returns from three weeks' sea trip
Revised roster of sanctions shows 28 nations participating in arms embargo against Italy

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VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Woods Products

THE children in a farm family in northern Wisconsin have been making enough money to buy their school books and their clothes by being clever enough to capitalize on "woods products." During the late summer they dug up ground pine and sold it to tourists and to the local gift shop, for replanting in low, ornamental bowls. During the summer they took orders from summer residents to mail them trailing arbutus in the early spring.

Dried milkweed pods, when painted in bright colors, found a ready sale. Wild raspberry and wild blackberry jam brought a good price. Pine cones, for use either silvered or plain as Christmas decorations, are now selling. K. S.

Guess Again

24

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Did Tennyson write "The Charge of the Light Brigade"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Was La Salle the first white man to see the Mississippi? (*Yes.... No.....*)

3. Is the "General Sherman," largest tree in the Sequoia National Park, more than 35 feet in diameter? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. "Old Blighty" was a term much used by the British "Tommies" during the World War. Did it refer to a position of safety back of the front lines? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. If you were looking for the book of Amos, and you opened your Bible to Obadiah, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Abeyance—Whatever is held in abeyance is actively suppressed; its manifestation during the period of watchfulness is nonexistent. For example, if crime is held in abeyance by law observance, the observance must continue uninterrupted if the crime, the absence of obedience, is not to reassert itself. The foundations of the word are the Latin *ad*, "to," and *badare*, "to gape." Obviously, the approved outward manifestation of being in suspense was to open the mouth.

Sound the word *a-bay'-anse* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, third clipped-short).

Blessed (James 1:25)—Here construed as a future passive verb, and sounded as one syllable.

Conquest—The *n* is sounded as in *ink*, *kong'-kwest*.

Cumulative—From the Latin *cumulare*, "to heap up." We use the word in the sense of "growing larger by successive additions."

Sound the word *ku' - mu - lay - tiv* (first *u* long, second somewhat less sustained as in *unite*, *a* long, *i* short; secondary stress on third syllable).

Dormant—From the Latin *dormire*, "to sleep." That which is "dormant" is existent, but not active; it may not be exerted or utilized without an awakening.

Sound the word *dor'-mant* (*o* as in *orb*, *a* clipped-short).

Efface—This word comes to us through the French *effacer*, "to erase a face or appearance," from a combination of the Latin *ex*, "out," and *facies*, "the face." If we efface anything, we cause it to disappear; we rub it out, or wipe it out; we destroy it so that it does not reappear.

Sound the word with short *e*, *eh-face'* (long *a*).

Effectual—Each *e* is short, *eh-fek'-tu-al* (*u* as in *unite*, *a* clipped-short).

Moth—The *o* is as in *soft*.

Necessity—The first *e* is as in *create*, the second is short, *ne-ses'-ih-ty*.

Panacea—Derived from the Greek *pan*, "all," and *akeomai*, "I heal," the combined form, *panakeia*, meaning "all-healing." The Greek word was incorporated into Latin as *panacea*, "universal remedy," and it was accepted into English in this form.

Sound the word *pan - a - see' - a* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *ee* as in *feet*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Publican—The publicans were tax gatherers (Greek *telones*), bargaining for the tax-collecting privileges, paying a discounted amount in advance to the Roman Government, and then developing such imposts as would yield a good profit. Such a system, of course, easily led to abuses and extortions; and as the Jews naturally despised paying taxes to Rome, their countrymen who became tax gatherers were in especial disrepute.

Receivedst—Three syllables, *re-ceev'-edst*.

Sion—A variant of Zion. Sound it *Si'-un* (long *i*, *u* clipped-short).

Substance—In avoiding a *u* sound in the last syllable, some speakers err in the opposite direction and give such a full short *a* that the second syllable seems accented. The *a* is clipped-short as in *account*.

Variance (Gal. 5:20)—Translates Greek *eris*, "quarrel," and by implication, "wrangling."

Daily Anecdote

Not Properly Arrayed

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SOLOMON, the artist, whose painting "Waiting for the Verdict" was highly praised when first shown, was not a member of the Royal Academy. As a consequence of his not being an R. A., his work was hung in an obscure corner, while paintings far inferior occupied places of vantage.

Thomas Landseer, recognizing the worth of the picture, and deploring its lowly position, remarked: "Behold Solomon in all his glory is not R. A.'d as one of these."

Parliamentary Practice

QUESTION BOX

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: Seven members of a newly elected board (three of them new and four "hold overs") meet to organize. Who presides at the meeting—the first one elected? Or does the group select a temporary chairman to preside until a permanent presiding officer is elected?

Answer: If the by-laws do not specify the procedure in such a case, according to common parliamentary law, the former chairman, if he is a member of the new board, presides at the first meeting during the election of a permanent chairman. If the retiring chairman is not a "hold over" the former clerk presides; and if neither is a member of the new board, the one who was first elected presides.

In Lighter Vein

Lesson Applied

The teacher had given his class a lesson on courtesy. The following day, while examining the home lessons, his eyes lit up with pleasure when he found an all-correct paper.

"Jones," he called to the successful pupil, "I am very pleased with you. All your answers are correct. But why have you put quotation marks to all of them?"

"Out of courtesy to father, sir," came the reply.—*Pearson's.*

A Large World

The Spectator: "I can't understand anyone missing a putt as short as that."

The Golfer: "Let me remind you that the hole is only 4¼ inches across, and there is the whole world outside it."—*Montreal Star.*

Proof

Small Boy (reading paper): "Do you have to have a license for a bicycle now, dad?"

Dad: "No. Why?"

Small Boy: "Well, it says here a man was fined for peddling without a license."—*Pearson's.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Supplying Another's Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

THE bright smile he brought in from the cold, drenching rain seemed to light up the soggy waiting room like a ray of sunshine. For several weeks he had been calling regularly, hoping against hope that there might be a job where his unusual experience as a mechanic would outweigh the restrictions of "not married," "too young," etc.

The radiance of his courage found its way through the little window into the inner office, and it was not strange therefore that he should be called for an interview in response to a call from the field for a first-class mechanic.

His joy and appreciation "to be really going to a job" were overflowing, and he could hardly wait for his work order to be finished before hurrying on his way. How great the surprise, then, when within an hour he was again at the little window, much embarrassed but still bravely smiling and knocking for attention! "Lady, could you give my job to my friend here? You see, I don't really need it as much as I thought I did."

With not a little disappointment, he was told he had been chosen because of his experience and fitness for the job; and it seemed strange that after waiting so long, and with so few opportunities like this one, he should refuse it. And then he confessed his real reason. Another applicant, with whom he had become friendly during their long waitings, had four children—one a tiny baby—and the little family was desperately in need of many things. He himself could get by. "You know, a fellow alone can sleep most anywhere when he has to, and can probably get enough to eat," he said. "But you can't ask a lady to do that; and surely you wouldn't ask little children to go hungry. Please, lady, give my friend this job. I'll take my chance as a laborer; there will be an opening soon, I'm sure."

No one could be deaf to such a plea, and the exchange was made. Within a week, sure enough, a labor job opened, and he was placed. The incident was apparently closed.

One day, about a year later, there appeared at the little window a familiar bright smile. "I just happened to be in on one of my days off and I wanted to tell you that my friend is still working and the youngsters are doing fine. And I haven't done so badly myself. I just wanted to thank you for letting us switch jobs. Remember how it rained that day?"

But the general field superintendent who happened to be in the labor office that day overheard the little conversation and supplied the details which had been modestly omitted: How this man had come out a laborer, and after working his long hard days had regularly helped his friend; how his sunny disposition in the face of discouraging situations had won him through to an assistant's job, then one promotion after another, until during the past week he had been promoted to the highest job available in his line; and how that with a little more training and experience he would very likely be stepped up into an even higher classification.

Thus truly he had found that in helping another, he was himself helped.

Strict Enforcement Hailed As Highway Safety Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The haste on the nation's highways that causes so many traffic accidents in America was dramatized in sound and motion pictures for the eastern conference of motor vehicle administrators here yesterday.

In welcome relief to the high percentage mishap graphs in states with inadequate regulations were those showing the experiment of a safety patrol in schools and the rigid enforcement methods of the automobile detective force in Evanston, Ill.

The administrators saw demonstrations of governors to control the speed of motorcars. Also on exhibition was the reactomotor, which measures a person's response to an emergency and shows that women drivers respond more slowly than men.

The discussion ranged from suspension and revocation of licenses, compulsory insurance to plans for weeding out cars that should be on junkheaps instead of on highways.

Mark Graves, New York State commissioner of finance, recalling that motor fatalities rose 61 per cent in the 10 years since 1924 and car registrations 41 per cent, told the 10-state conference that "we must be ready to make fundamental changes which many think radical in our automobile laws if these figures are to be lessened."

Dr. Herbert J. Stacks of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, questioning the wisdom of "entrusting a 100-horsepower car to youngsters of adolescent age," recommended that education in safe driving be made mandatory in the curriculum of every high school in the nation.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Monday to Friday, inclusive, beginning Nov. 4, 6 p. m., WIXAL, 6040kc-49.7m.

Drive Against Sales Tax Organized in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Decision to launch a campaign in Alabama against a proposed sales tax was made at a meeting in Birmingham on Oct. 17, sponsored by the Alabama Independent Merchants Association, the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association, the Automotive Trades Association, the Farmers' Union and other organizations.

Irby C. Hall, head of the Oliver Hall Mercantile Company of Collinsville, introduced a resolution to raise a "war chest" of $50,000 from merchants of the state and to organize in the 2300 beats in the state.

Objection was voiced to the plan of Gov. Bibb Graves to have a special session of the legislature in January enact a 3 per cent sales tax, coupled with a $2000 homestead exemption.

Regarding the Governor, it was pointed out that in his platform he opposed a sales tax.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*But It's Nice to Decide for Oneself*

By LE PELLEY

SUSIE SAYS WE HAVE TO FORGET OUR COLLECTING FOR A FEW DAYS, AND COME TO FOOTBALL PRACTICE "OR ELSE"!---
OH SHE DOES, DOES SHE ?!
JUST BECAUSE SUSIE IS MANAGER OF THE TEAM DOESN'T MEAN THAT SHE CAN BOSS US AROUND! SHE SAYS WE HAD BETTER SHOW UP FOR PRACTICE, DOES SHE? WELL, I'LL JUST GO WHERE I PLEASE THIS AFTERNOON!
OF COURSE
WHERE SHALL WE GO?
WELL ---- WE'D BETTER GO TO FOOTBALL PRACTICE--

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Well Supplied*

By CARMACK

Today I noticed that most of the nice green grass was gone—
And right away I thought of Peachy—
"Hm-m!" I said to myself—"I wonder how he gets enough to eat when he has no green grass to nibble?"
"Oh," he said when I asked him about it, "that's simple—Jimmie just gives me more oats and hay"—
And he took me into his stall and showed me where he is given a good supply of food twice a day—after which I decided I didn't need to worry about him going hungry—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Nations Search for Peace

3. Modernising the Fire Laws

PEOPLE usually show more intelligence individually than in the mass. For instance, people who do not want fires breaking out in their houses try to abide by fire laws and fireproofing regulations. But in the international house where people act *en masse* they did little until 1919 to prevent the fires of war and even tacitly agreed that when a blaze threatened some particular room it was up to the occupant of that room to attend to it, regardless of the fact that a blaze in any one room held a threat of destruction for the whole house.

We saw in the first and second sections of this discussion of the nations' search for peace that some conception of the *general* interest in any particular war is dawning on the inhabitants of our international house. We saw too that in the League of Nations a sort of fire department had been organized with a view not only to more efficient extinguishment but also to the prevention of both political incendiarism and spontaneous combustion from economic causes, and that the Italo-Ethiopian war is exposing weaknesses and needs in that organization.

One of the needs of any collective organization for peace is that its members accord the same respect to its laws as individual citizens give to the laws of their communities. One objection which critics of the League make is that the League protects the *status quo*—that is, it protects the "have" powers against the "have nots." But the same should be said of most law—that it protects holders of property from those who might be tempted to take some by violence. It has often been said too that the present collective peace system is perpetuating injustices, that nations cannot be sure of a square deal before the law as administered at Geneva. But it is also true that individuals suffer injustices under the laws of their own communities.

This is not to say that the defects of the collective system should be ignored, but merely that those defects offer no valid reason for scrapping the peace machinery. Rather this machinery must be improved—not simply to make it more efficient in applying coercion, such as economic or military sanctions, but to base it more broadly and firmly on the only foundation on which any law can stand, namely justice. This is a changing world. Even the laws that govern individuals must be constantly amended to keep pace with economic shifts and changes in physical environment due to invention, as well as with mankind's constantly advancing concepts of social well-being. If laws lag, injustices become so glaring that individuals refuse to abide by the law. It is the same with nations. Sir Herbert Samuel, in an address at a Liberal Club luncheon in London, recently put it this way:

> We speak of the reign of law in international affairs, of the existence of tribunals to judge disputes, of combined force to prevent violence, and we say that these should suffice to maintain peace between nations just as magistrates and policemen keep the peace between individuals. But there is a great difference. Besides the magistrates and policemen, there is a legislature with power to change the law. Otherwise, the situation would be intolerable.

For Germany and Japan the situation has seemed intolerable under the League system. And unless more than the application of sanctions is considered, it may prove so for Italy and for other powers.

The laws under which nations today are attempting to keep the peace were influenced by conditions at the end of the World War. The Versailles Treaty was tainted by post-battle bitterness, greed for the spoils of war, and haste. Many of its provisions were drawn up to be used as bargaining points, but in the last-minute rush were imposed on the conquered powers. Territorial adjustments left Italy in particular extremely dissatisfied. But time was to take care of these matters. Under the League of Nations, claims were to be examined and adjustments made. Article 19 of the Covenant was dedicated to this job.

It is Article 16 that is getting most of the world's attention today, providing as it does for imposition of sanctions against an aggressor state. But Article 16 must be compared to the fire hose usually to be seen in a glass case beside the stairway of a well-protected building. It may keep a fire from spreading, possibly put it out if it is a small one. But the fire law on which most dependence should be placed is that one which requires that highly combustible materials be cleared away. That law exists in Article 19, which provides for peaceable adjustments.

If out of Italy's adventure in Ethiopia grows an enlightened willingness on the part of influential League powers to undertake a task which has been largely postponed since 1919—that is, of examining the needs of nations for territorial and economic readjustments—the still small fire in Emperor Haile Selassie's drawing room may not be all loss. It may be that only the hose will be needed to put this fire out. But more regard for fire laws, and some improvements in them, will still be necessary to insure the world against a major conflagration.

"Why Should We Care?"

THE American public has become even more complacent about gang wars than about international strife. When thugs slaughter one another the habit of too many citizens is to say, "Why should we care? The more the better. If the law can't exterminate them, they'll do it themselves."

There are at least two things wrong with this kind of thinking. One is that no matter how many gangsters shoot down other gangsters, they do not exterminate the breed. Others spring up in their places. Wholesale killings such as that which has just wiped out the "Dutch Schultz" gang in New York only advertise the size of the business involved. The rapid and spectacular turnover in personnel does not lessen the tribute levied on the public. It rather attracts more misguided youths to a "racket" which appears so profitable.

A second consideration is the disrespect for law so blatantly proclaimed by these affairs. In this case the State of New York had repeatedly exposed the weakness of its law by allowing "Schultz" to continue with lawless trade after having arrested him eleven times on serious charges. The United States Government itself had been unable to get a jury to convict him on a tax evasion charge.

In such gang warfare, as in international conflicts, the American people have a vital interest. They will continue to pay for lawlessness until they awaken sufficiently to support the law actively.

Another Dimension for Movies?

PROGRESS in the cinema is possible chiefly in three fields—the mechanical, the technical, and the artistic. The disappearance of the closeup alone would show that in the second of these branches the film is by no means static, while in the area of mechanics its progress is rapid. A few years ago the cinema was revolutionized by the introduction of talkies; a few months ago, after Walt Disney had for some time been experimenting with color in his cartoons, the first successful full-length color film, "Becky Sharp," was produced; and now news comes from London that completely stereoscopic, or third-dimensioned, pictures will soon be a commonplace.

Oddly enough, some cinema observers doubt the desirability of this consummation, feeling that everything that leads the films to concentrate on realism takes them away from their true métier. But the history of the film, short though it is, affords evidence that these observers are unduly fearful. Only three years or so ago, Rudolf Arnheim, distinguished continental authority, prophesied that the talkies had no artistic future.

At the same time it is possible to attach too much importance to mechanical progress as such. Improvement in technique and machinery enables the cinema to say what it has to say more effectively; it does not directly improve the quality of what it has to say. This, however, it will certainly do in the long run indirectly. For, as the cinema gathers strength as a medium of artistic expression, men and women of outstanding artistic capacity will naturally be attracted to it.

Sweatshops in Homes

THE only defenders of the industrial homework system are the manufacturers who use it to evade paying rent and factory overhead charges.

Ask schoolteachers about it. They will tell of little children too tired to sit up at their desks because they have worked into the small hours of the morning carding buttons or safety pins. Social workers find whole families working in poorly lit tenement rooms; weary mothers sitting up in bed as they stitch buttonholes; children, who should be playing, smocking dresses or wiring artificial flowers. Their earnings, a miserable pittance, 3 cents or 4 cents, even 1 cent an hour.

Now the taxpayer comes into this anti-social picture. A bulletin recently released by the United States Department of Labor in Washington discloses the fact that "many home workers were on relief rolls in 1934 because they were not paid enough to cover the cost of living." Which is just another way of saying that the manufacturer whose products are made in homes shifts the burden of manufacturing costs from himself to the taxpayers.

Unscrupulous employers, the department's survey declares, exploit these homeworkers who, rather than lose the work, accept appallingly low pay. The system, it maintains, "results in the jeopardizing of the health of women and children, the undermining of factory wages, and expense to taxpayers who must supplement by relief these low earnings and also bear the cost of homework inspection required by legislation in some states for protection of consumers' health."

There is nothing new in these findings except the additional burden disclosed as falling on the already harassed taxpayer. Complete nationwide legal prohibition of the wretched system is the solution of the problem urged by the department. An awakened public conscience should not rest until industrial homework is either abolished by legislation, or so effectively controlled that the work is done under decent conditions at fair rates of pay.

Biography of Chicago

Book News of the Day

SETTING out, ostensibly, to write the record of his own stirring experiences, an entertaining veteran of many a political battle and civic contest against predatory wealth and intrenched privilege has written at the same time and in the same pages the biography of the great city which has always been his home and his pride. This dual accomplishment is bound into an attractive volume—STORMY YEARS, by Carter H. Harrison (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $3.75). It is adequately illustrated and documented.

Though Carter H. Harrison, biographer, historian, author, has amply qualified himself as newspaper publisher and editor, he is best known to this and to two preceding generations as a master of the arts of politics. Five times he served Chicago as Mayor, an office honorably held by his father from 1879 to 1887, and again in the World's Fair year of 1893. Near the close of the fair he was assassinated. The son, who became Mayor first in 1897, likewise served five terms. Following the tragedy in 1893 the younger Harrison succeeded to the control and management of the Chicago Times, then the oldest of Chicago's newspapers.

The career of the newspaper during the years following was dramatic and tragic. Finally it succumbed, as other worthy and responsible journals have done, to the pressure of organized and not always ethical competition.

Into the Times family at this juncture, or in the months immediately preceding, came Willis J. Abbot, long identified with The Christian Science Monitor; Alfred Henry Lewis, Martin J. Russell and a half score of others then well known east and west of Chicago.

Into the vortex of political strife the Times seemed quite naturally to find its way. Avowedly a Democratic newspaper, nationally and locally, it defied a President of its own choice, Grover Cleveland, because of differences over the dispensing of patronage. That rupture could have been avoided, no doubt, but for the intense loyalty of the Times to its own political friends. Carter Harrison had built up, not for himself entirely, a powerful political machine. Such organizations dominate in their particular states or cities, and brook no careless or connived disregard of their dictatorial authority. The fortunes of their subject people are bettered or made to suffer according to the benignity or the selfishness of the reigning dictator.

The reader interested in the account of the evolution, the changing fortunes, the successes and defeats of the political machine, will find much to enlighten him in Mr. Harrison's book. F. L. P.

A Small Voice

Liquor Behind the Scenes

WE HAD never really minded prohibition. If there were any smells of home we longed for, during our first years on American soil, they were not those of the corner "pub." The fact that a stray inebriate was sufficient of a curiosity to get himself into the local newspaper columns certainly produced no nostalgic yearning for the sound of unsteady footsteps we used to hear in the vicinity of the "Pig and Pint," on a Saturday night, after closing time in the thriving, English industrial district where we had grown up.

When Mrs. Jagger took us into her confidence recently we might even have conceded a few points to a system which prevented the working classes from making paupers of themselves.

"It wouldn't be so 'ard," said Mrs. Jagger, as she heated a few lumps of charcoal for her iron, "if it wasn't for little Wellington, at's been 'aving to miss 'is schooling, 'im not 'aving boots or a jacket to put on. I knew my 'usband was a drinking man and couldn't seem to go past a pub without stepping inside. But when I gets a bill from t' Government for £10 income tax I was fair floored, I can tell ye. I never knew before 'at 'e earned enough to pay that much. And me wearing me 'ands to t' bone to save enough for a bit o' porridge to last till next pay day, and pay us rent. I'd like to set fire to every pub in England, I *would* that!"

* * *

It was from the proprietor of one of these ubiqitous establishments, naturally, that we learned the more cheerful side. She was a trim little woman, traveling with her grandson, from Furness Abbey to Liverpool, where, she proudly informed us, she was in "the 'otel business." Nine sons and one daughter she had reared and educated on the profits of dispensing alcohol. Left a widow in her early thirties, she had taken, first the "Cheese and Rat," and later, expanding into a more prosperous neighborhood, the "Leg o' Lamb."

Of course her children had never appreciated how she had worked for them, she admitted. And even now, she declared, they would all be "had up" time and again if she did not keep them reminded of the many tricks of the law to trap honest people in the "'otel line."

"You 'ave to be careful, don't you?" she explained. "I always tell our Alice when a chap comes in after hours, and you 'ave to keep open to serve tea and a 'am sandwich, or give anybody 'at wants it a drink o' water, I always tell our Alice, 'Give 'em a packet o' cigarettes if they wan 'em, but don't you charge 'em a penny. They'll catch you if they can.

"And I know better," she added, "than to serve a glass o' beer to a policeman. If the bobby on the corner sends somebody over with a jug, then I don't know 'oo it's for, do I? But if 'e comes in 'imself, 'e gets nothing from me."

* * *

She was going to Wales the week after, she said, to visit another son, and this time she should go by bus.

"It's a right nice ride," she told us, but she warned us, "Do be careful which bus you ride on! There's only one that's safe. The R line's the only one you'd get me on. They never 'ave 'ad a accident."

We asked for further light.

"Well, you' see," she went on, "the drivers on the other lines keeps stopping for a drink. You'll notice 'em starting from a pub yard, and they're always 'aving summat 'appen 'em. I don't trust 'em, I don't. But you're always safe as can be on an R bus, because the drivers are not allowed one single drop o' beer when they're on duty. You know," she lowered her voice to a whisper, "it only wants one glass to upset some of 'em and make 'em a bit daft." P. P. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

Rising to a Point of Order—II

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE has been, as there will probably continue to be, what must appear to thoughtful persons who are concerned, possibly pardonable confusion regarding the responsibilities, duties and probable eventual attitude of the United States Supreme Court in determining the finality or legality of the remnants of the so-called new-deal legislation. Much of this confusion, it now appears, is caused by the popular misconception of the issue presented. Speculation is indulged in as this group or that group, this political leader or bloc dictator, or this or that recognized authority on constitutional law, ventures a forecast as to the construction which the court of last resort will place upon some given provision or clause of the Constitution.

Should it not be perfectly apparent, even to the informed layman, that the duty and responsibility of the courts in this instance is to analyze and interpret the enactments themselves in relation to established precedents, or in relation to the fundamental law itself, rather than to interpret or construe the Constitution? This great document is not made up of ambiguities or contradictions. It is as direct and understandable as the Ten Commandments. The latter require no scholarly interpretation or constructive analysis. Evasions, or pleas in confession and avoidance are urged without attempting to compel, at each step along the way, an analytical interpretation or restatement of the meaning or intent of the commandments as given. It is for those who offend or who refuse to conform or obey to absolve themselves by establishing immunity under the law, rather than to attempt to show when called to account that the fundamental law should be interpreted or construed in its application to each particular case or state of facts.

* * *

In recent months an organization which is self-styled "The American Liberty League" has attracted attention to itself by the activities of its membership in marshaling legal opinion, on and off the bench, in a mock tribunal or advisory counsel posing as mentor, adviser, or friend of the Supreme Court in construing the Constitution in its application to new-deal legislation. There is provided, under the laws and practice codes of state and federal courts, a way in which a judge or justice, or the full bench for that matter, may call upon members of the bar, singly or in groups, to ascertain facts and offer advice in particular matters. Those thus called upon are designated "friends of the court." But they are not volunteers. Neither are they those who, directly or indirectly, attempt to prejudge an issue or influence or manufacture public opinion.

Certainly none of these "friends" would attempt, either before or after the testimony is heard and arguments offered, to influence the court by seeking to make it appear that public sentiment or prejudice, or even the weight of "curbstone" legal opinion demanded a decision in violation of sound precedent or contrary to law and equity. Yet many reputable and distinguished lawyers have added their names to the American Liberty League's roster. Recently, it is reported, the chairman of the lawyers' committee of the league wrote to a justice of the Supreme Court in New York inviting him to join the committee in its attacks upon the law. Many of the members of the committee and the league, it is recalled, have already rendered voluntary and usually concurring opinions which new-deal defenders declare are intended to influence public sentiment, which in turn may possibly be reflected in court.

But the particular judge approached in this instance, Mr. Justice Carew, branded the overture as impudent. "I do not care," he is said to have replied, "to receive this or any other communication of the kind."

* * *

A definite and persistent effort is being made, apparently, to try the remaining new-deal cases out of court. Such a purpose should be discouraged and frowned upon, no matter what may be the conviction of laymen, lawyers and politicians as to the wisdom or lack of wisdom which prompted their enactment and approval. The curbstone or volunteered opinions of even the leading lawyers of the land are worth absolutely nothing at this juncture in determining the matters in issue. But they are unwelcome, it seems to me, because of their inflammatory influence on public thought. The campaign being carried on tends to impress the too common belief that perhaps all courts, and finally the highest court are vulnerable and that their decisions may be dictated or their judgments swayed by popular prejudice and clamorous sound effects.

As has been pointed out, the Constitution itself, even with complained-of ambiguities, is not difficult of interpretation and application. It is the effort to alter, amend or pervert it by indirection or by subterfuge that should be discouraged. The true friends of the court are those who desire the enforcement of the Constitution as it now is written until it is amended in due course.

Mirror of Opinion

What's the Answer?

WITH great effort being made to lessen city noises, night and day, with the Mayor holding conferences on the subject, with the City Council seriously considering the matter, it is a bit ironical to see (and hear) the blatant sounds of a huge radio and loud-speaker, mounted on a truck, traveling at low speed through the city streets, trailed by two other trucks loaded down with new automobiles, whose rare points are loudly blasted via the loudspeaker.

But, aside from that, we witness a motorcycle officer of the Boston police department in front and another bringing up in the rear . . . as escort.

In other words . . . "Go ahead and make all the noise you want. You have protection."

Something wrong somewhere, we'd say.—*Hotel and Restaurant News* (Boston).

The Wide Horizon

Why Britain Backs the League

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

THE other night, in a place that must be nameless, I found myself playing Devil's Advocate. A worthy Briton, fresh from the League Assembly at Geneva, dilated with astonishment upon the unwillingness of Italian officers whom he had met there to believe that British policy in support of the League Covenant could be either serious or sincere.

Few of my countrymen, I imagine, feel less sympathy than I with Italian Fascism and its "Duce," though I yield to none in my love of Italy and her—now misguided—people. Yet I found myself on my feet, with an improvised brief for the Italian officers aforesaid, trying to teach the worthy Briton a lesson.

The Italians know, I said, that Great Britain has never been zealous in upholding collective security against war. Since the advent of Fascism they have seen a British Labor Government reject Lord Robert Cecil's Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance of 1923, its Conservative successor reject the Geneva Protocol of 1924 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, and presently, after accepting limited obligations in the Locarno Settlement of 1925, insist on circumscribing the preamble of the Kellogg Pact in 1928. In 1931 the British National Government withheld its support from the efforts of the United States to ostracize Japaness aggression in Manchuria, and was only driven into line at Geneva in March, 1933, by the pressure of the smaller powers.

During the Disarmament Conference, I continued, the British delegates refused assent to the French plea for collective security which M. Tardieu based upon the Kellogg Pact. More recently, Great Britain protested verbally against the German repudiation of the military, naval and air clauses of the Versailles Treaty and forthwith condoned Germany's repudiation by concluding the Anglo-German naval agreement of June 18.

* * *

How, then, can one account for a movement of feeling and opinion in Great Britain that is unmistakably sincere in its condemnation of Italian policy? I have read the significant, not to say the poignant, debates at the trade union and Labor Party conferences. The enlightening correspondence which citizens of every shade of opinion have contributed to the columns of the London Times has shown how deep and strong are the currents of thought that are running through many minds. Casual talk with what are called "common folk" has revealed an indignation as unfeigned as the expression of it is frank. But beneath all this there seems to lie an instinct that, for Britain at any rate, it is now or never.

Either the faith which millions of Britons have held since the League was founded—that the beginning of a new order in the affairs of nations had been made and could be developed—will prove to have been utterly vain, or Great Britain must, at long last, stand by and with the League against premeditated attack by the strong upon the weak. If this stand can be successfully made with the support of other League members and not without moral countenance from the United States, the first great battle against the forces of war will have been won and there will be hope for the future. If not, there will be no hope of anything save rearmament and ultimately another devilish war.

I know well that the state of the public mind in Great Britain can be analyzed far more subtly than this. It can be argued, not without truth, that among educated and experienced politicians there is a strong sense that important British interests might be endangered were Italy able to overrun and subjugate Ethiopia with impunity. It is also true that, in the ranks of Labor, detestation of Fascism enters into a vociferous and even flamboyant love for the League. On the other hand fear of European complications and the desire not to be involved in them deter not a few public men and writers from giving free vent to their utter dislike of Italian behavior.

* * *

The pure-minded evangelical pacifists, led by George Lansbury, receive and deserve respect for their refusal to sanction the use of any kind of force in the service of international law. Yet there remains the fundamental fact that the bulk of the British people feel that their country ought now to make its choice and to face whatever risks may ensue. To this must be added the qualifying conviction that Great Britain cannot "police the world alone."

There has been much talk abroad of the "electioneering tactics" of Mr. Stanley Baldwin and his colleagues. Such talk is plausible enough to be at once canny and misleading. The National Government wants to win the next election. Therefore it cannot ignore the wave of public feeling upon Italy and Ethiopia and dare not make a mere show of fidelity to the League.

But what has really been happening is that the representative system has functioned normally. The general election has cast its shadow before; and the Government has felt bound to take account of the nation's wish. This may be electioneering but it is not bad democracy.

So we shall see what we shall see. I, for one, hope we shall see a vindication of the League's strength. It might be a turning point in European and, perhaps, in human history.